Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 150 No. 11 September 9, 1946

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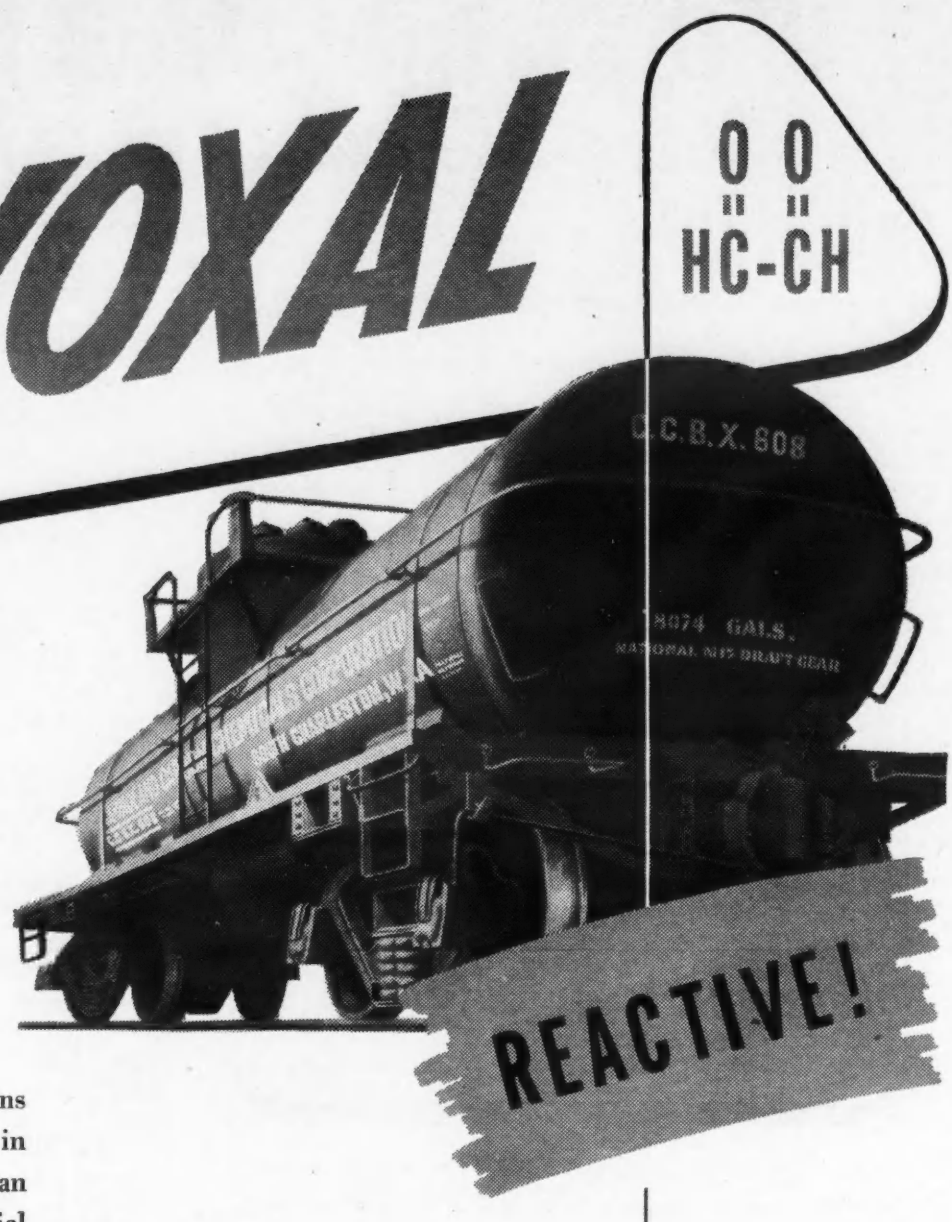

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 150 No. 11 New York 7, N. Y. September 9, 1946

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Price-Controls Lifted From Paint Materials

OPD Washington Bureau

Dry, flushed, and pulp colors and several other paint materials and related products are included among twenty-one construction and industrial materials on which price-controls were suspended September 4 by the Office of Price Administration. The materials affected are not considered essential to the needs of the veteran's emergency housing program.

Among the articles affected by this order (amendment 49 to supplementary order 129 are:—

Cadmium pigments.
Calcimine.
Caulking compounds.
Ceramic colors.
Color pigments, dry, flushed, and pulp.
Limestone for cement and papermill uses.
Limestone, ground or pulverized, for chemical and industrial uses.
Masonry waterproofing compounds.
Metallic soaps.
Pipe compounds.
Putty.
Slag for chemical, industrial, and agricultural uses.

One provision of the order requires manufacturers of construction materials, refractories, and paint materials which have been suspended from price-control to file reports showing price increases. Any price change above the June 29 ceiling must be reported at once; any price increase must be reported within ten days after it has been effected. This provision applies to the following, among other, materials:—

Cadmium pigments.
Color pigments, dry, flushed, and pulp.
Dolomite, new, for glass and other furnace uses.
Glass sand.
Limestone for use as a flux, in making cement or glass, and in papermill operations.
Limestone, ground or pulverized, for chemical and industrial uses.
Slag for chemical, industrial, and agricultural uses.

Stockpiling Reports Ordered for RFC

Last-minute teletyping to make the deadline put several errors in the list of strategic and critical materials published in *OPD* last week in the item on the directive of the War Assets Administration that governmental owning agencies report certain minimum holdings of such materials for stockpiling. "Codeine, 2,000 ounces." should be "Iodine, 2,000 pounds." The 200-pound minimum on pyrethrum is in terms of pyrethrin content and applies to extract, as well as to flowers. The directive on quebracho applies to the dried extract, not to the bark itself. The minimum for quinidine should be 100 pounds ("any alkaloids"). The listing for talc applies to steatite block; the minimum for ground steatite is 10,000 pounds.

In addition to the materials listed here last week, the following others in the indicated minimums are to be reported:—

Aluminum, 50,000 pounds.
Antimony, needle, 1,000 pounds.
Asbestos, chrysotile or amosite, 10,000 pounds.
Beryllium, 100 pounds.
Coconut oil, 50,000 pounds.
Columbite, 1,000 pounds.
Iridium, 10 troy ounces.
Manganese ore, 50,000 pounds.
Mercury oxide, 1,000 pounds.
Osmium, 10 troy ounces.
Palladium, 10 troy ounces.
Platinum, 10 troy ounces.
Rhodium, 10 troy ounces.
Ruthenium, 10 troy ounces.
Tungsten, 10,000 pounds.
Zirconium ores, 10,000 pounds.

Pipeline Bidders Asked For Supporting Data

Exhibits substantiating the proposals of bids for the Big-Inch and Little-Inch pipelines have been requested by the War Assets Administration from all bidders. These must be in by September 9 and must cover use, as well as acquisition.

Farben Trademark Banned by Allies

The Allied Military Government in Berlin last week issued an order forbidding the use of the name and trademark of I. G. Farben on any products produced for sale in remaining plants of the former German chemical trust.

Fertilizer Industry Seeks Higher Prices

OPD Washington Bureau

Members of the fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee met with officials of the Office of Price Administration at a two-day conference September 4 and 5 on present-day costs of producing fertilizers.

Results of the meeting were not disclosed, but it was indicated that such adjustment in prices might be sought to offset the added costs that have occurred in recent months.

Among the subjects that were scheduled to be taken up were:—To what extent have increases in labor rates affected the cost of manufacturing and shipping fertilizers; what effect will raw material price changes have on the cost of manufacturing fertilizers, and a general discussion and consideration of organics, minor elements, and other items affecting the cost of fertilizers

Grain Distribution Stymied by Litigation

Distribution of an additional 500,000 bushels of grain to distillers during September has been delayed another week, at least, as the result of postponement until September 12 of a hearing on an injunction suit brought against the department of Agriculture by Publicker Industries Inc.

The suit protests the proposed method of distribution of this "bonus" grain by the department, on the grounds that the newcomers in the industry are being discriminated against.

Industrial Mobilization Plan Of Army, Navy Scored by Mead

OPD Washington Bureau

Development of an industrial mobilization plan that will be capable of bringing about the immediate conversion of industry from peacetime to wartime production was urged upon the War and Navy Departments last week by the Mead investigating committee of the Senate in a report sharply condemning the two departments for the failure to have such a plan ready at the start of the last war and being largely responsible for much of the waste in both materials and time in mobilizing for the war.

Such a plan, it was stated, should provide for the mobilization of every facility needed to keep our intricate industrial machinery in operation. This would include not only manufacturing facilities, but every other related facility, such as transportation, public utilities and many other services upon which much depend.

Furthermore, it was stated, the plan should be kept up-to-date, and new developments advanced beyond the blueprint stage so that actual field tests of equipment and processes can be made.

The report said that such a plan was supposed to have been developed prior to the last war. Twenty years was spent by the two departments in the development of such a plan, but when the time came to put it in operation it was so lacking in details and so behind the times in latest warfare developments that it had to be abandoned.

The committee also criticized the manner in which controls were established over industry, although it excused much of the resulting confusion and duplication as being due to the strong isolationism existent at the start of the war. But even after the war was well underway, it added, there was still lacking a strong coordinating office in the government to direct and manage the war effort. It cited the troubles encountered in connection with the program for the manufacture of carbon black as an outstanding example of lack of coordination.

The lessons of the war in controlling industry production should not be forgotten, it was stated. A technical study should be made of the methods of control which were most successful in each field so that it can be utilized in any future plans which might be made for the defense of the country. Such a study cannot be made by mediocre personnel, it added.

The report said that this must not be a dry or unimaginative work. The men responsible for the administration of each of the major wartime programs should be called upon to devote a few days at this time to setting down in writing their experience as to the most effective ways of organizing the particular industries with which they were concerned and as to the controls which trial and error proved to be the most successful.

Imported Goods Prices Over-All Policy Same

The Office of Price Administration has announced that no over-all changes in maximum purchase prices of control of imported commodities are necessary under the law or contemplated at this time as a result of the "world price" amendment to the new price control law.

The amendment requires that OPA must increase maximum purchase prices of imported commodities under price control or remove them from price control when the world price exceeds the maximum purchase price set by OPA, and when this results in reduction of imports in an amount substantial in relation to total domestic consumption in the United States, or in substantial curtailment of domestic trade in the commodities or products processed directly from these commodities.

Gum Turpentine Price Raised to $1.05 Gal.

OPD Washington Bureau

Producer ceilings for gum turpentine have been established at $1.05 a gallon, in bulk, at the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration has announced. This ceiling, effective September 6, 1946, represents an increase of 21½ cents a gallon. Wood turpentine ceilings are not changed

At the same time, resellers' ceilings for gum turpentine also were increased, to reflect their March 31, 1946, percentage mark-up on their new costs. Each wholesaler and retailer will recalculate his new ceiling on this basis.

Alcohol Production From Grain Urged

Removal of restrictions on the use of corn in making industrial alcohol, so that producers can meet the country's requirements until other raw materials are plentiful, was recommended by the Industrial Alcohol Industry Advisory Committee in a meeting with the Civilian Production Administration.

The committee also recommended removal of the present wholesale ceiling price of 53.5 cents a gallon on industrial alcohol made from molasses; adjustment of price ceilings on derivatives of alcohol; an end to Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidies on alcohol, and an orderly liquidation of the RFC alcohol stockpile.

Government presiding officer Lawrence Brown said that corn was needed as a raw material because the supply of molasses from which industrial alcohol ordinarily is made is in extremely short supply.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman
Labor-Management Consultant

Chapter XIII

Still Another Labor Day Message to Unions

This is the week of Labor Day and with it comes the time-honored custom for our leaders in the political, economic, and spiritual life of our country to send forth messages of goodwill to labor and its unions. Coupled with these compliments are, of course, advice and suggestions. Our newspapers and magazines, both in editorials and news accounts and even in advertisements, are thus replete with these Labor Day sermons.

Analysis of these Labor Day messages reveals one keynote theme—increased production. The worker must increase the amount of his production per manhour. For it is through high production per worker manhour that his "real" wages can be maintained and even increased without increased prices and cost of living.

Nor is union leadership opposed to this basic principle of increased production. As a matter of fact, the leaders have come flatly out on the record as being in full accord with the need and importance of increased production. Only recently Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Murray for the C. I. O. expressed their complete acceptance of this principle of increased production. We all look forward with hope and confidence that increased production, the keynote of our 1946 Labor Day will become a full reality.

Certain corollaries to this main theme of increased production are also to be found interspersed in these Labor Day messages. These include the following:

1. Union responsibility and respect for contract.
2. Minimum resort to strike and the avoidance of unlawful strikes.
3. Elimination of featherbedding and production-restrictions.
4. Acceptance of incentive systems honestly conceived and fairly administered.
5. Discarding of the old bug-a-boo, fear of job elimination.

Position of Small Business

With all of these sound and laudable Labor Day messages, there is still one subject which this column feels most strongly about and which has been rather overlooked. To its view, this is most essential.

What about the small businessman and the union's relations with him?

Everybody appears to recognize the vital role that the small businessman plays in the economy of our country. The government even tries to help him. What about the unions? Are their labor relation policies geared to his special needs and problems?

Much of the spotlight has been taken up with the labor relations problem in mass-production industries and in well established crafts. Our large na-

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Butyl Alcohol Prices Adjusted

OPD Washington Bureau

Butyl alcohol producers operating two or more plants producing butyl alcohol entirely from grain in one plant and entirely from molasses in another have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to average the prices of the two plants in determining the maximum ceiling for the material.

The action, effective from the first of the month is contained in Amendment 19 to MPR-37. Provision is made for such price adjustments monthly.

In order that the new pricing formula be reflected in the price of butyl acetate, the amendment establishes a floating ceiling for sales of the acetate which provides for changes in the maximum prices for the acetate in the average price of the alcohols.

The amendment establishes a base price of $.2115 per pound for the acetate and for each end increase or decrease of $.005 in the price of the alcohol from a base price of $.226 per pound, the price of the acetate may be increased or decreased by $.0035 per pound.

The amendment finally establishes prices for resellers, whether located in the United States or territories and possessions, for sales of butyl acetate or alcohol which are the sum of the resellers cost of acquisition of the specific lot of butyl alcohol or acetate and the percentage markup such resellers had in effect on March 31, 1946, to the same class of purchase.

Streptomycin Depots Put in 1,652 Hospitals

OPD Washington Bureau

Beginning September 1, the Civilian Production Administration established in 1,652 hospitals in the United States depots for the controlled distribution of treptomycin for civilian medication. Each depot has been assigned a specific quantity of streptomycin for distribution during September and has been told the source from which it may buy the authorized quantity.

Copies of the list of streptomycin depots may be got at the information division of the Civilian Production Administration, Room 5525, Social Security Building, Washington 25.

Physicians and other hospitals are to get streptomycin from the designated depots, sales by which, as well as to which, are subject to OPA rules. When supplies permit, allotments will be increased in justified needs during a month. Any physician or hospital whose request is rejected by a depot may appeal directly to the CPA chemicals division.

Essential Oils Off OIT 'Positive' List

OPD Washington Bureau

Removal of a large number of natural essential oils from the "positive" list of commodities requiring individual export licenses was announced by the Office of International Trade, September 6. The oils may now be exported under general license to all group K countries.

Among the oils transferred to general license are spearmint, wintergreen, pennyroyal, sweet birch, citronella and a long list of other minor oils lifted under the Department of Commerce schedule B, No. 2Q7998. Peppermint oil and jasmine oil remain on the positive list.

Solvay Buys Ohio Nitrogen Plant

The purchase by the Solvay Process Company of the government-owned nitrogen plant at South Point, Ohio, was completed September 6. Solvay, which is a subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, owns and operates a nitrogen plant at Hopewell, Va., which was the first plant in the United States to manufacture synthetic nitrate of soda.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 5, 1946	Aug. 29, 1946	Sept. 7, 1945
136.1	**136.2**	**134.6**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Prices were kept fairly steady in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Changes appeared in some new directions, but were not widely distributed or numerous. The net effect was another small depression of the general average.

Prices were advanced on carbon tetrachloride, rosin, yellow carnauba wax, and black and white peppers.

Prices were reduced on butyl acetate and alcohol, ouricury wax, rhubarb, peeled althea, cardamoms, cassia, Zanzibar cloves, and Chilean marjoram.

Bids Wanted

Anticorrosion compound, 895 gallons, OCT Supply Divison, invitation 2, September 20.

Brake fluid, hydraulic, 100,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department, invitation 26, September 20.

Carbon bisulphide, 1,000 gallons, Panama Canal, schedule 8404, September 17.

Carbon tetrachloride, 93,275 pounds, Air Material Command (Dayton), invitation 89, September 19.

Chromic acid, 116,700 pounds, Air Ma-

Drawing ink, 2 gross bottles, Post Office Department, invitation 861, September 16.

Drugs and chemicals, fourteen items, Veterans Administration (Aspinwall, Pa.), invitation 47-67, September 11.

Enamel, letterbox, 3,000 gallons, Post Office Department, invitation 846, September 13.

Engine oil, preservative, 275,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.), invitation 25, September 20.

Fire-extinguisher charges, 2½ gallons, 3,500, District of Columbia, schedule 8886, September 17.

Floor wax, liquid, 3,760 gallons, Treasury Department (New York), invitation W-9483, September 13.

Fuel oil, as required, October 1, 1946, to September 30, 1947, District of Columbia, invitations FO 9-9277 and FO 9-9278, September 16.

Glue, rubbermaker's, flake, 2,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, invitation BEP-151, September 17.

Gypsum, calcined, 1,500 pounds, District of Columbia (Lorton, Va.), schedule 8891, September 13.

Matches, safety, 7,200 packages, Army Engineers (Memphis), invitation 37, September 12.

Milk powder, whole, 106,240 pounds, Veterans Administration, invitation 22-S, September 11.

Mucilage, 3,024 quarts and 14,004 4-ounce bottles, Veterans Administration (Hines, Ill.), invitation P-39, September 13.

Oil for removing fingerprints, 80,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.), invitations 16 and 17, September 17.

Oxygen and acetylene for the City of Cleveland, Ohio, department of finance, ordinance 1329-46, September 12.

Paint, interior, 200 gallons, Federal Works Agency, invitation 591-9-12-1, September 16.

Rosin, gum, wood, and B, 10,000 drums (5,200,000 pounds), Department of Agriculture Production and Marketing Administration, announcement SC-84, September 20.

Soda hyposulphite, 24,000 pounds, Treasury Department, invitation 3-W-44715-R, September 10.

Spices and flavorings, miscellaneous, Department of the Interior, invitation AE schedule 1-0, September 25.

Sulphuric acid, 15,000 pounds, Panama Canal, schedule 8402, September 13.

Tallow, 1,000 pounds, Panama Canal, schedule 8402, September 13.

Tryptophane, dl, 600 grams, Department of Agriculture, invitation 127-47, September 10.

Vitamins, A and D, 200,000 capsules, District of Columbia, schedule 8881, September 13; A and D, and B, 150,000 tablets, Veterans Administration (Minneapolis), invitation 47-85, September 10.

Whiting, 1,000 pounds, and various other paint materials, Federal Works Agency, invitation 548-9-11-1, September 11.

Late Market News

Flaxseed—A ceiling price of $4 per bushel, Minneapolis basis, has been established by OPA in accordance with the directive of the Department of Agriculture protesting that the return to the June 30 ceiling impeded production. The department is contemplating a cultivation of 4,000,000 acres for flaxseed next year because of the shortage of linseed oil which is described as "critical" with stocks now at their lowest level in years.

Flaxseed totaling 1,238 tons arrived on the S.S. Wild Rover from Montevideo late last week. Commodity Credit Corporation was the importer.

Synthetic Organics Survey for 1945

OPD Washington Bureau

Domestic production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1945 are stated in a preliminary report by the United States Tariff Commission. The report comprises crudes from tar, petroleum, and natural gas; intermediates; and finished chemicals. The data for finished chemicals are grouped according to uses—dyes, color lakes, and toners; medicinals, flavor, and perfume materials; plastics materials; rubber-processing chemicals; elastomers; plasticizers; surface-active agents: and miscellaneous chemicals. Wherever possible, data have been given for individual items in these groups.

Production of oilgas-tar, watergas-tar, and coaltar in 1945 is estimated at 699,000,000 gallons, 7 percent less than the 1944 output of 968,000,000 gallons. The output of benzene, toluene, and creosote oil decreased in 1945 as compared with 1944. Naphthalene production continued at approximately the 1944 level of about 290,000,000 pounds.

In 1945, production of crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion amounted to 3,000,000,000 pounds and sales amounted to 2,800,000,000 pounds, valued at $214,000,000.

The report shows that the total 1945 output of intermediates and finished products, 14,700,000,000 pounds, was slightly less than the 1944 peak of 14,900,000,000 pounds. Sales amounted to 9,300,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,800,000,000; the remaining quantity produced was used in the producing plants for further manufacture.

Decreases in production are shown by dyes (5 percent), and miscellaneous acyclic chemicals (6 percent). The miscellaneous acyclic chemicals include halogenated hydrocarbons, alcohols, and various acids.

Copies of the preliminary report may be obtained from the secretary of the United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25.

Magnesite Plant Offered as Surplus

OPD Washington Bureau

A government-owned magnesite plant in Chester county, Pennsylvania, has been declared surplus and is offered by the War Assets Administration for sale or lease.

The plant, which cost $500,000, is located on a nine-acre fenced site at Devault. The main buildings include a compressor house, slaker building, main process building, boiler and coal bunker, storage house, stores shop, office building, and a pumphouse, providing a total area of 34,300 square feet. Equipment is standard. It is served by sidings from the main lines of the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads. Secondary roads connect the site with arterial highways.

The plant was formerly leased and operated by the Warner Company. It produced dead-burned magnesite from lime produced in the vicinity from native dolomite, and got high-calcium lime as a by-product. It was designed to produce 50 tons of magnesite a day.

Offers will be considered for sale or lease of the whole plant, for the two kilns for removal from the site, or for the plant excluding the kilns. Credit terms may be arranged for the purchase. Detailed information can be secured from the WAA Regional Office, 1528 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Pepper Importation Being Approved

Authorizations are being approved for the importation of black and white pepper from the Netherlands East Indies, Malay States, French Indo-China, Siam and Nigeria for domestic consumption in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture. Their supplies are not under allocation control and may be purchased wherever obtainable. Some of this pepper is said to be enroute and should reach this country within the next month or six weeks.

Import authorizations are also being issued for quantities of Indian pepper. With the removal of ceilings, this pepper becomes available to authorized importers on the basis of their imports during the years 1939-40-41, as indicated by Tariff Commission releases.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 150, No. 11, September 9, 1946. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879.

WAA Compiles Fixed-Price Catalog

OPD Washington Bureau

With the purpose of assuring uniform prices at its thirty-three regional offices on surplus goods sold at fixed prices, the War Assets Administration has compiled a price register. This compilation catalogs all such items in a convenient, accurate, quickly available form. It is to be maintained as a national clearing-house on surplus property prices and will be continuously revised.

The surplus-goods price register comprises nine volumes, each devoted to a commodity category:—(1) Automotive and machinery; (2) hardware, plumbing, and general products; (3) paper, furnishings, furniture, office machinery and equipment; (4) drugs and medicines; (5) textiles, apparel, and footwear; (6) general industrial equipment; (7) materials and supplies; (8) metalworking equipment; (9) metals.

It is the purpose of WAA to establish fixed prices wherever possible. In general, auction, sealed-bid, and negotiated-price methods will not be used until the fixed-price method has proved unsuccessful. Prices may not be fixed above OPA ceilings. Discounts may be granted only for services rendered in the distribution of commodities to various levels of trade. They may not be granted for volume purchases. Attention will be given to the prevention of dumping of surpluses so that disposals will not result in price or other dislocations of the normal market.

Foreign Transportation Institute Is Planned

OPD Washington Bureau

The American University, Washington, in cooperation with the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; the Division of Economics and Statistics, United States Maritime Commission; the Association of American Railroads; the National Federation of American Shipping; and the Air Transport Association of America, will conduct an institute in foreign transportation from September 24 through October 24. The design is to meet the needs of young persons who desire to qualify for executive positions in foreign trade.

The curriculum, to be directed by Prof. L. M. Homberger, authority in international transportation, will comprise courses with discussions covering an analysis of the problems confronting American transportation agencies engaged in foreign transportation; a study of administration, facilities, and traffic in American and foreign ports, of ocean shipping, and of inland transportation in other parts of the world; a discussion of the principal problems in the field of foreign trade; a survey of economic geography and of the main issues in international relations, including international organization of transportation. A course on basic principles of domestic and foreign transportation will coordinate the offerings in all these fields. Field trips will be made to study ocean transportation, warehouse facilities, and airport facilities.

Applications for admission and requests for information may be sent to Prof. L. M. Homberger, The American University, School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, 1901 F street, Northwest, Washington 6. The last registration day will be September 16.

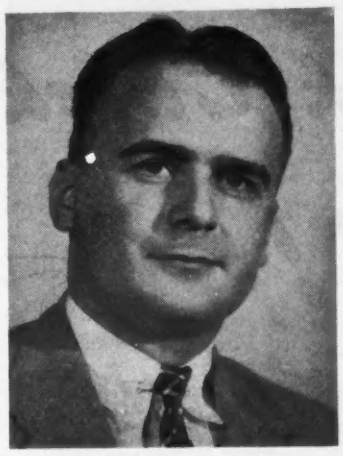
Health Conference Planned for Sept. 9

The health officers of each of the forty-eight states will meet in Ann Arbor, Mich., September 9-13 to consider the most effective way of getting complete coverage of the nation with efficient and economical local health service.

The conference is sponsored by the American Public Health Association, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, the University of Michigan School of Public Health and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

Also present at the conference will be the director of local health service in each state and representatives from the American Medical Association, the U. S. Public Health and the U. S. Children's Bureau.

In Chicago Post



L. Kent Wyatt has been appointed assistant district sales manager in the Chicago office of the Grasselli Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Mr. Wyatt joined the company's engineering department in 1935 and three years later was transferred to the Grasselli chemicals plant in Cleveland. During the war he was shifted to the explosives department for special work but rejoined Grasselli a year ago.

Fertilizer Situation In Germany Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The military government in the United States zone of occupation in Germany has reported to the War Department that fertilizer application in the crop year 1945-46, proportioned to the 1938-39 year, averaged 16 percent for nitrogen, 15 percent for phosphate, and 31 percent for potash.

The report also adds that 525,000 tons of phosphate rock and 180,000 tons of superphosphate have been allocated to Germany by the Combined Food Board, equaling 175,000 tons of phosphorus as P_2O_5. It will be reallocated by zones by the Allied Control Authority. Thirty-five thousand tons of basic slag have been promised by the British zone for manufacture of P_2O_5 fertilizer.

Owing to a shutdown for repairs at Trostberg, production of calcium cyanamide for nitrogen fertilizer declined to 3,535 metric tons in the week ended August 24, compared with 4,200 metric tons in the previous week. In the first ten days of August, 483 tons of ammonia for production of nitrogen fertilizer were received at Hoechst from the French zone.

Insecticides, Fungicides Role In U.S. Economy Emphasized

An evaluation of present-day insecticides and the research and development work being done to correct known deficiencies, the critical raw materials supply situation, and the role that the insecticide industry should play in the service of American agriculture were discussed by speakers at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, held at Spring Lake, N. J., September 3-5.

The addresses of nine guest speakers, coupled with the reports of the association's officers and various committee chairmen, covered topics that were of vital interest to the industry and to the national economy as a whole.

George F. Leonard, association president, warned that while this has been the worst year of supply shortages, next year too may be bad. Right new, he said, the industry's stockpile of spray and dust chemicals is at a record low point because of major strikes outside the industry, holding up not only transportation and factory fuel but such raw materials as arsenic and copper, and continued "uncoordinated buying by Federal agencies" for export. This, he said, can seriously threaten our ability to take care of the American farmer in 1947.

Mr. Leonard said that insecticides and fungicides are used to protect more than four billion dollars' worth of crops against destruction from insects and plant diseases. However, this year the weather favored the farmer, rather than the insects and blights, and we cannot count on that luck again, he said.

Pointing out that "we know pretty well how to gauge the domestic demand, knowing the location, kind and degree of infestation," Mr. Leonard declared that too often various government agencies, independent of

—Continued on page 45

Agricultural Items Still Ceiled Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has made public a detailed list of the food, feed and other agricultural and related products which continued under price ceilings as of September 1. The list is an elaboration of the Department of Agriculture's first monthly certification of agricultural commodities in short supply.

The agency pointed out that not all food, feed and other agricultural commodities under control were on the list. Miscellaneous minor commodities under the General Maximum Price Regulation not specifically designated are still under control.

The commodities are grouped into two main listings. The first list, which contained both imported and domestic items whose domestic portions are agricultural commodities in short supply, contained, among others, the following products:—

Animal Shortening.
Corn oil, crude and refined.
Corn starch, edible, gloss, crystal, pearl and powdered (bulk and packaged).
Cottonseed oil, crude and refined.
Cottonseed products for feeding purposes.
Dextrines, corn.
Fish oils (except fish liver oils) fish meal and fish scrap.
Flaxseed.
Food coloring containing sugar.
Food flavoring and extracts containing sugar.
Gelatin, except gelatin foil and pharmaceutical gelatin.

—Continued on page 39

Health, Education Needs Urged on Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

Continued studies by a special committee of Congress of the health and educational needs of the nation is urged in the final report of the Pepper subcommittee of the senate on health and education whose activities were abruptly terminated by action of the senate effective August 1.

Potash Land Limit To Be Discussed

Facilitation of the discovery and development of potash deposits in Federal public lands will be discussed at a hearing scheduled by the Department of the Interior for September 26 and 27 in Albuquerque, N. Mex. Amendment of governmental regulations to permit greater opportunities will be considered.

The hearing will begin at 10:00 a.m. in the Hilton hotel. Oscar L. Chapman, Under-Secretary of the Interior, will preside.

Potash is one of the national resources produced from the Federal domain under the mineral leasing act of 1920. Under existing regulations, the area of land which might be obtained for potash exploration or development is limited to 15,360 acres. This limitation on holdings was deemed advisable in order to promote orderly advancement in the production of the vital fertilizer ingredient. It has been contended that enforcement of this restriction might prove detrimental to the future operations of the industry, as well as handicap opportunities for wider exploratory activities in the potassium field. In line with the policy of Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug for maximum assistance by government in the development of the nation's mineral resources, the hearing will be held in order to determine whether the restrictions should be removed.

The meetings will be open to all interested persons. Those desiring to be heard in person must notify the director of the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, not later than September 16. Written statements may also be filed with the director by any person so desiring on or prior to September 16, or with Under-Secretary Chapman at the hearings.

Corning Glass Accepts Decree in U.S. Suit

A consent decree prohibiting it from having any interest in the flat glass business or any agreements with concerns in that business was signed by Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., September 5 before Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb, in Toledo, Ohio. This acceptance of the decree shortly preceded a pretrial conference of the judge and representatives of the nine glass companies and their officers charged with restraint of trade.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

Probably the biggest question facing the fuel industry today is that of disposition by the War Assets Administration of the $145,000,000 big and little inch pipelines constructed by the government to oil the war. The answer won't be forthcoming until the WAA decides on the successful bidder, and indications are that the decision may be delayed for some time.

There have been all sorts of rumors circulating that this or that interest has the inside track, and even that all of the bids are going to be rejected on the grounds of collusion among the bidders—but these are nothing but rumors and cannot be pinned down. However, certain basic policies established by Congress with respect to these lines might help throw some light on the subject.

In the first place, Congress has instructed WAA to dispose of the lines to "private interests" in preference to "any form of government financing, ownership, or control." Second, the effort should be directed at selling the lines outright, rather than leasing them. Third, the lines should be made available for transportation of petroleum and their use for natural gas is favored only if it proves impossible to keep the lines in petroleum service.

Fire Destruction Appals

The week of October 6 to 12 has been proclaimed Fire Prevention Week by President Truman, which is of special significance to industries, as well as individuals, this year because fire losses have reached a sixteen-year high. Now more than ever before the times demand that we learn and practice sound and cautious principles of fire-prevention in all phases of our daily lives. We cannot afford to be careless and reckless with our resources or with lives.

Since 1920 more Americans have lost their lives by fire than were killed in all the devastating battles of World War II. In the last decade fire has claimed more than 100,000 victims and burned or disfigured for life an additional 170,000. Fire also is taking too heavy a toll of both housing and production facilities.

Excess Profits Taxing

The Excess Profits Tax Council which has been established as a field group in the Bureau of Internal Revenue should be watched closely for its rulings on applications for relief under section 722 of the internal revenue code. From all indications, the rulings of the council will have far-reaching effect.

The council was set up under the latest tax law passed by Congress to assist the bureau in administering section 722; but its rulings and memoranda will be more than advisory. A notice just sent by the bureau to revenue collectors advises them that

—Continued on page 40

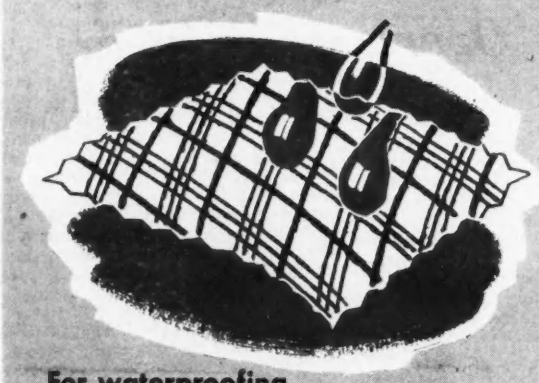
to make a Slick Chick SLICKER!

When luxurious smoothness is important to a product, CSC butyl stearate's lubricating properties make it a preferred ingredient. In lipstick, bath oil, vanishing cream, nail polish, and many other cosmetics, butyl stearate is an ideal lubricant and solvent.

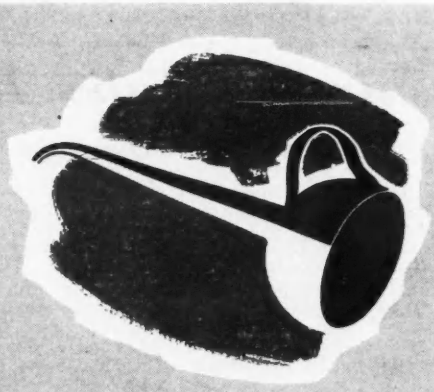
The same characteristics that help make a lady lovely give butyl stearate many industrial applications—in special lubricants for metal to metal contacts, and in the textile and molding fields. It is used as a plasticizer for laminated fiber products, modified rubber, and special lacquers. As a waterproofing agent, it is readily applicable to materials ranging from cloth to cement.

CSC butyl stearate can help make familiar products better, and new products possible, wherever its versatile combination of lubricating, solvent, plasticizing, and waterproofing properties can be applied. Just ask our sales representative to call.

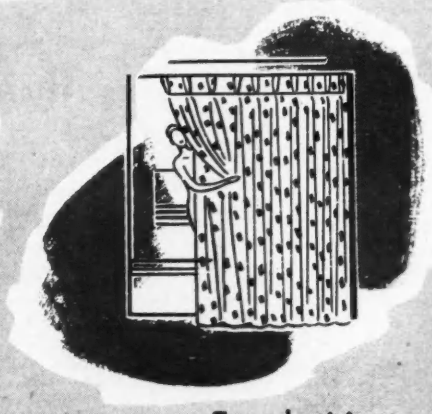
For cosmetics



For waterproofing



For special lubricants



For plasticizers

For textile lubricants

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Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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2-Acetoxymercuri-5-hydroxy-mercurithiophene

Agricultural—Disinfectant for seeds.

Decyl Alpha-aminoisobutyrate, Normal

Adhesives—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in adhesives compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Ceramic—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) for cellulose esters and ethers.

Cosmetic—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material.

Electrical—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135-641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Mining—Flotation agent (U.S. 2135-641) in ore-separating processes.

Miscellaneous — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making laminated fiber and molded articles, plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Antiager (U.S. 2135641) for chlorinated rubber.

Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

2:6-Divinylnaphthalene

Plastics—Starting point (Brit. 481725—divided out of 480341) in making insulating materials, by polymerizing either by heat treatment or by exposure to light in the presence of a catalyst, such as a peroxide, if necessary.

—*Continued on page 60*

Du Pont Engineer

Granville M. Read, since 1943 assistant chief engineer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been appointed chief engineer, succeeding Everett G. Ackart, who retired September 1. Mr. Read joined du Pont in 1915 and held various production positions until 1918, when he joined the engineering department. He was named assistant manager of the industrial engineering division in 1930.

Allied Chemical & Dye Funds 26 Fellowships

Increases in the number and the stipend of the graduate fellowships it has maintained for a number of years have been made by the Allied Dye & Chemical Corporation, New York, for the coming academic year. These fellowships now number twenty-six. The stipend has been increased from $1,000 to $1,200—the tuition is also paid.

The Allied fellowships are designed to encourage graduate study in chemistry and chemical engineering. At the present time, the company looks to them for assistance toward the reduction of the existing and prospective shortage of research workers with advanced training. Nomination of the fellows and determination of

—*Continued on page 48*

Export Managers Plan Luncheon September 10

Gilbert J. McCaul, director of the Industrial Research Association of South Africa, will address the luncheon meeting of the Export Managers Club September 10 at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York.

Paint Production Federation Gets Second By-Laws Draft

The committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, of which Robert J. Smith is chairman, has published a tentative draft of a revision. This differs variously from the draft presented and discussed at the meeting of the advisory committee last May.

For one thing, the proposed change in the name of the organization has been abandoned.

The controversial definitions of membership have been fairly well ironed out. Provision is made for firm, as well as individual, class A membership in local sections, to be recognizable as such in the federation. Similar disposal has been made of the proposal that technical men in the employ of suppliers of materials, government agencies, teaching institutions, and related enterprises be admitted as class B members.

Class C members would be those located where the organization or availability of a local club is not convenient. Class D comprises honorary members, of which there would be two groups—(1) federation, (2) local.

The proposal is continued that the federation elect but an original president and thenceforward fill the office by annual advancement of a president-elect chosen the previous year. The major executive body is the council composd of all former presidents and emeritus officers, all elective officers, the secretary (not elected), the president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the director of its scientific section, and one representative of each local section. The executive committee comprises the president, the president-elect, the treasurer, six members at large, the retiring president, and two additional former presidents.

The objectives of the federation are set forth as follows:—

(A) To develop or provide practical and technical facts, data, and standards, fundamental to the manufacture and use of paints, varnishes, lacquers, related protective coatings, and printing inks.

(B) To provide the investigation and interchange of ideas among its members and to promote research and application of the sciences in the manufacture and use of paints, varnishes, lacquers, related protective coatings, and printing inks.

(C) To arrange for the collection and dissemination of information pertinent to the industries served by the federation

—*Continued on page 76*

American Chemical Society Activities

Professor Charles Coale Price III, head of the chemistry department in the University of Notre Dame, has been awarded the $1,000 American Chemical Society Prize in Pure Chemistry for 1946, it is announced by Bradley Dewey of Cambridge, Mass., president of the society.

Charles C. Price III

The award made annually to encourage fundamental studies by young chemists working in North America, goes to Professor Price for outstanding achievement in research characterized by independence of

—*Continued on page 48*

Industrial Research Group Honors Whitney

Willis Rodney Whitney will receive the first Industrial Research Institute Medal at a dinner on October 17, during the fall meeting of the Institute at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. He is being honored for his "outstanding contributions to the field of industrial research as a distinguished scientist, a pioneer of industrial research, and a leader and molder of men."

Chem. Market Research Group Meets Sept. 17

The Chemical Market Research Association at its meeting September 17 in the Hotel Biltmore, New York, will hear Maurice H. Lockwood, president of the National Fertilizer Association, on "The Fertilizer Industry as a Consumer of Chemicals," and Dr. R. L. Hasche, scientific counsel for the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, on "The Status of the German Chemical Industry."

The dinner speaker will be George S. Armstrong, head of a management consultant firm of that name, who will talk on "Selling Market Research to the Management."

The program has been arranged by R. M. Jones, of the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Chemical Society, semi-annual meeting, Chicago, September 9-13.

American Forest Congress, Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

American Mining Congress, Denver, September 9-12.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 16-18.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 17-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production clubs, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 23-26.

German Research Reports

Complete drawings of a vertical, mercury-type chlorine cell, developed by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, potentially useful in the expansion of the chlorine industry in this country, have been received from Germany, John C. Green, director of Office of Technical Service of Department of Commerce, announced last week. Additional drawings of German horizontal, mercury-type chlorine cells, a magnesium fluorine cell, and several other cells and processes of interest to the chemical industry also have been received. OTS released drawings of a German 7-meter horizontal chlorine cell last June.

The newly acquired drawings (85 tracings and 12 prints) were obtained in the course of an investigation of the German chlorine industry, undertaken cooperatively by the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare and OTS' Technical Industrial Intelligence Division. The investigation is being coordinated by Colonel H. A. Kuhn, Chemical Warfare Service.

German chlorine cells are potentially valuable in America because they produce caustic soda of rayon grade, ready for shipment without further refinement. American cells turn out a 12 percent caustic soda, which must then be concentrated by evaporation to the standard 50 percent.

The vertical type cell, a recent development in Germany, is of special interest, Colonel Kuhn says, because of its economical space requirements. The German 7-meter horizontal cell requires 60 square meters of space per 1,000 kilos of chlorine produced per day. The vertical cell requires only 19 square meters of space to do the same job. If use of the vertical cell should prove practicable in other

—*Continued on page 62*

Sulphur Recovery Studied in Germany

OPD Washington Bureau

Gordon A. Cain, chemical engineer with the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, has gone to Germany, under the direction of the technical industrial intelligence division of the Office of Technical Service, to conduct an investigation of developments in the recovery of sulphur.

According to Mr. Cain, the Germans received part of their wartime sulphur supply from mines in Italy and Sicily, but it is doubtful that those sources were able to meet all their needs. Consequently, the Germans probably resorted to recovery of sulphur from refinery and smelter gases and to the reduction of sulphur compounds, such as gypsum. Knowledge of the technics and methods used to accomplish this recovery of sulphur will be important to the American sulphur industry, Mr. Cain said before leaving.

2,4-D Formulations

SODIUM SALT • METHYL ESTER • N-AMYL ESTER • MORPHOLINE SALT

This advertisement is addressed to the executives of a relatively few companies.

It is addressed to those who see a great future in 2, 4-D formulated concentrates—ready for dilution by the user.

We would like to talk to those executives who have not only the desire but the marketing facilities to distribute one or more of these products.

There are many sales opportunities in the broad fields of agriculture, where a general purpose weed killer such as a sodium salt formulation is most economical and effective. For more resistant types of growth the Ester formulations are indicated. Baker formulations have been designed to cover both markets.

If your company is primarily sales minded—feeling that others who have a trained research staff and up-to-the-minute manufacturing facilities are better fitted to keep your product up to date and at less cost—your inquiry is invited.

Appointments with our Sales and Technical executives will be arranged at mutual convenience. Address: Organic Chemical Sales Division, J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices,* Phillipsburg, N. J.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

September 5, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works. ..lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bb'a.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. .....lb. .25 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .25 - .27

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .69 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½ - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see (M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.06 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.06 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, domn., c.l., wks..lb. .07½ - —

Acetic,[1] com'l sr redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.60 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works .....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.66
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .06 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .46 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betanaphthol, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder).
gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broomer's, bbls .....lb. 1.10 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns. ... .lb. No stocks
Caprylic, 99%, dms. .....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½ - .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½ - .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½ - —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½ - .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼ - 12¼
Cresylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 0% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .63° - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼ - .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.62 - —
technical, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .22
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls. .....lb .43½ - .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E...lb. .43 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .06 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½ - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Pfills..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .06½ - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb .24½ - .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼ - —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾ - .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works ....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys. ....lb 54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys .....lb .23 - .25

Acids, Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. 21½ - .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½ - —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.20
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11½ - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½ - —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼ - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½ - —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.00
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., dvd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. 26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. 33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾ - .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾ - —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .16¾ - —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .15¾ - —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾ - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾ - —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .19¾ - —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98° tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .62½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs. .....lb. .63½ - —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.25.00 -28.00
16-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .27 - .29
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .70 - .75
egg edible,[1,7] cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.81 - 1.90
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.56 - 1.94
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.80
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½ - —
tankcars, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, fil., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .253 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .258 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .243 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld..lb. .248 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2008 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .119½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .125½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .106½ - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .09½ - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots .....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .668
tanks, E. divd. .....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .668
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63½ - .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .52½ - —
SD29G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .653 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .562 - —
SD22H, dms., c.l. .....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .66½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65½ - .68½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD29 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .69
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½ - .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb 12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb 10½ - 13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. 11 - 13¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb 11½ - 14
tanks, divd.....lb. 10 - 12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

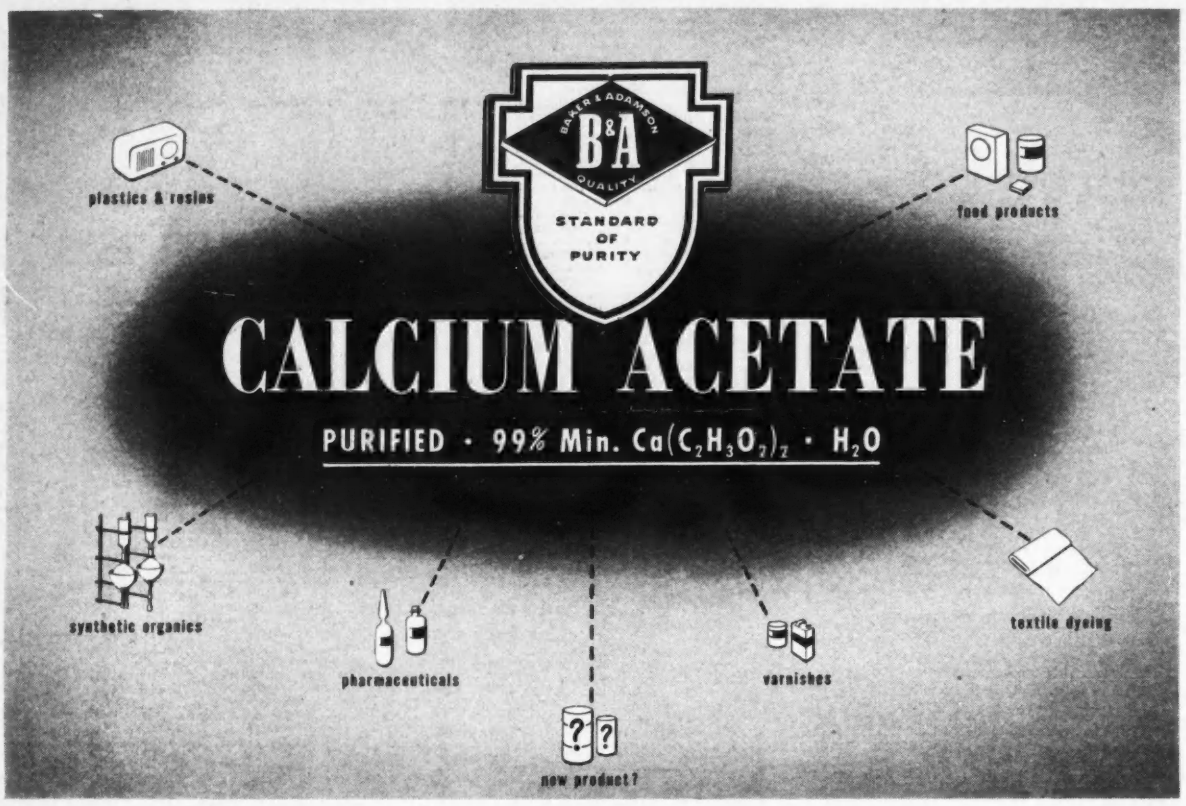
[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l. works	gal.	17.72½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	17.76	-17.79
tanks	gal.	17.65½	—
absolute, dms., c.l., works	gal.	18.67½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	18.71	-18.74
tanks	gal.	18.60½	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.35	- —
dms., c.l., works		.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).			
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works	lb.	.0660	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.38	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.41	- —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.31½	—
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.41½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.35	- —
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).			
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65	- .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis	lb.	.60	- .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works	gal.	.67	- —
smaller containers, works	gal.	.82	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.66	- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis		.50	- —
Aldol, dms, works	lb	13	- 15
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	1.20	- —
Aletris root, bgs	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock, long ton		80.00	-83.20
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Algin, bbls., fib. dms	lb.	.76	- 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bgs	lb.	.85	- .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs.	lb.	.22½	- .23
Allyl bromide, cnys., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.90	- —
smaller lots, works	lo.	1.05	- 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	- —
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.42	- .43
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.42	- .43
Socotrine, kgs	lb.	.47	- .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Alphanaphthol bbls	lb.	.52	- —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.32	- —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	4.00	- 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½	- .25½
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., whs.	gal.	1.02½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	1.04½	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.99½	- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works.	gal.	.71½	- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1340	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1390	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1200	- —
Alphacocopherol, amp	gram.	1.00	- 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls	lb.	.43	- .45
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16	- .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
Potash-chrome, bbls	lb.	.12½	- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25	- 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.65	- .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.66	- .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.10½	- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	08½	- 09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .11
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	- .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls	lb.	.25	- —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.024	- .061
l.c.l., works	lb.	.035	- .040
light, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Alumina hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point	lb.	.03	- .03½
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.03¾	- .03¾
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.17½	- —
contract, works	lb.	.16¾	- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks.	lb.	.20¾	- —
contract, works	lb.	.19¾	- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works	lb.	.73	- —
contract, works	lb.	.75	- —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).			
USP IX, bbls., dms	lb.	.15	- .17
Laurate, precip., bbls	lb.	.25	- .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works	lb.	.19	- —
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½	- —
Resinate, precip., dms	lb.	.18½	- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l.	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.28½	- —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.40	- 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35	- 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.60	- 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).			
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.66	- .69
ink., 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.71	- —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.38	- —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.93	- —
litho, 150-lb. dms	lb.	.60	- —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.62	- —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.42	- —
unpolished, stand., dms.	lb.	.38	- —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.,	lb.	.42	- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 2c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	8.75	-12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works	lb.	.50	- .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms	lb.	6.00	- 6.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.24	- —
purified, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald.	ton	59.00	- —
pure, cyls	lb.	.14½	- —
refrigeration, tanks, works	ton	61.50	- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys	lb.	.05½	- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content).	ton	65.00	- —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44	- .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1515	- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0664	- —
Bichromate, bbls	lb.	.23	- .25
Bifluoride, bbls	lb.	.15	- .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.1050	- —
powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.1130	- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.	lb.	.28	- —
dms.	lb.	.29	- —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.			
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.	lb.	.08¼	- .09¼
cns.	lb.	.14¾	- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.13	- .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.75	- —
dms.	lb.	.80	- .85
Fluoride,* bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.27
jars	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots	lb.	3.71	- —
jars	lb.	3.65	- —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Molybdate,* c.p. cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26	- 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84	- .87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.13
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs.,			
c.l., shipping point	ton	52.00	- —
bulk, same basis	ton	46.00	- —
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton	32.50	- —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
dms.	lb.	.25	- .29
Perchlorate, kgs	lb.	No stocks	
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.87	- .89
tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.39	- .47
tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls	lb.	.15	- .19
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
paste, dms.	lb.	.06½	- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.	lb.	.18	- .29
Sulphate,[1] bulk, producing ovens.	ton	30.00	- —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
red, 48%, cbys., works	lb.	.06	- —
dms., works	lb.	.06	- —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.06	- —
dms., works	lb.	.06	- —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
jars	lb.	.97	- —
tech., bbls	lb.	.17	- .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).			
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls.	lb.	7.10	- 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)			
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.10
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15	- —



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Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls, futures...lb. .35 - .36
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, star.....lb. .21 - .22
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.35
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .24 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .13½- .18½

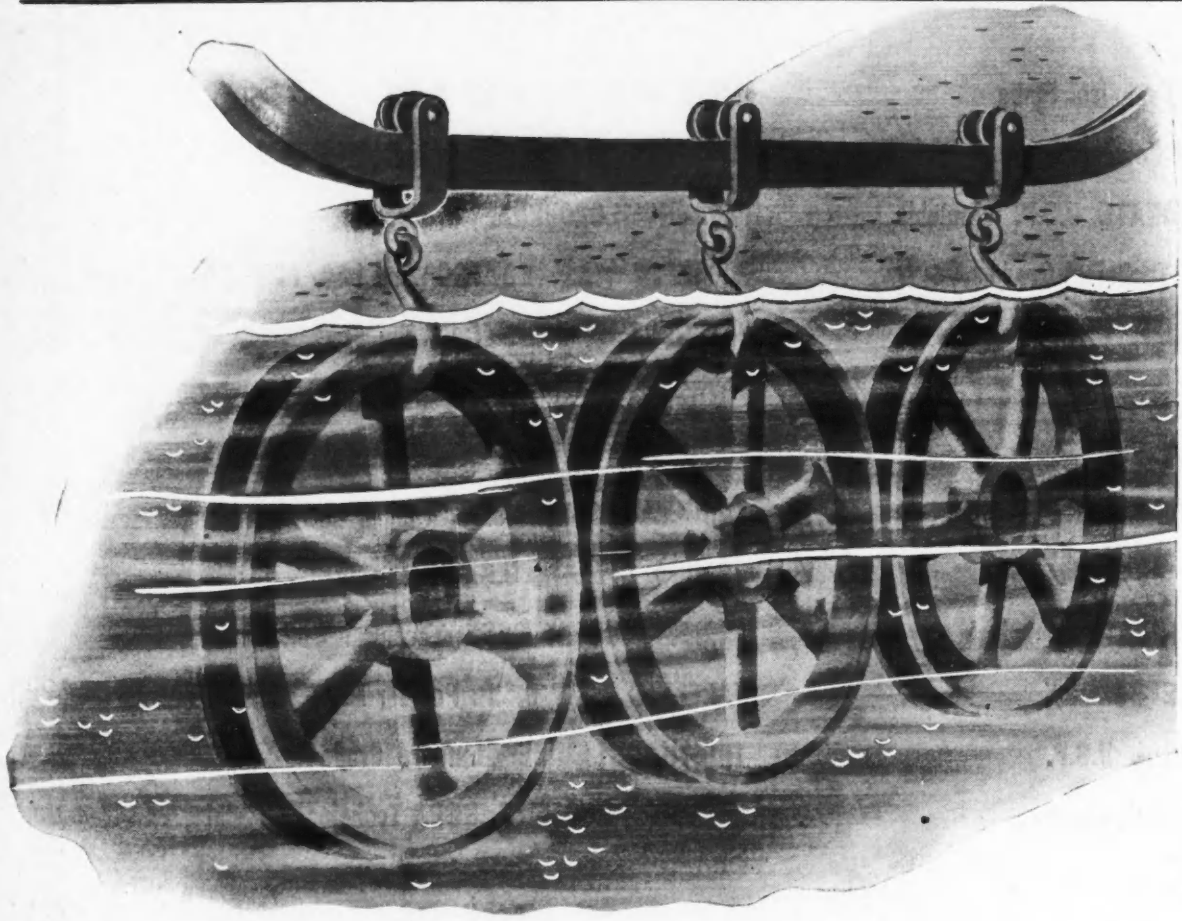
Anthracene, 80-85%, dbls., works.....lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. 14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 - 36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .12 - .16
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls, dms.....lb. .94 - 95

Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.56.00 - —
Egyptian.....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mineston.80.00 -82.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —

Asphaltum, South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy.ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75% bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 84% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20½- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .60 - .75
dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys.....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.05 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.95
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....flb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .80 - .84
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .85 - .90
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .21 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 2.60 - —
jars.....lb. 2.65 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars.....lb. 2.76 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 2.41 - 2.46
cns.....lb. 2.36 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.80 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 2.14 - 2.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.70 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.40
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
bots.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.74
fib. dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 2.40 - —
cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —



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Black, bone, 490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .0970- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .1020- —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —

Charcoal (see C).

Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —

Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —

Black dyes (see Dyes).

Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 65%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.60
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton.10.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .96 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.50.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.55.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E, works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. 16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62

Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld...ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse... ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. .41 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
obys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.30 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .24 - .25
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08½- .10½
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. 04½- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04½- —
St. Louis, Chicago, indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. 0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles...lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. 05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. 12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .38
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .32
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb .14 - .19
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3 gal .03½-

Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2295- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2347- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .2195- —
tankwagon, same basis.. lb. .2245- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. 1900- -
l.c.l., same basis....lb. 1950- -
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- -
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- -
l.c.l., same basis...lb .12½- -
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10½- -
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - -
tanks, same basis.....lb. 08½- -
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., see per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- -
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- -
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- -
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .43 - -
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - -
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .23 - -
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. 16½- .19
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 15½- -
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- .35
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms. works.....lb. .60

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SODIUM SULPHITE Anhydrous
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MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
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C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb 1.84 - 1.9[illegible]
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.74
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[6] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
pat. shapes, ca., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.96 - 3.04
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.06
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.24
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.87
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .84
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .85
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07¼- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.60.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -20.00
l.c.l., dlvd .....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - -
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -24.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $8.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3778- .4225
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .33 - .40
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dos., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Calcium phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.46 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .18½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 -
90%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 -
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - -
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 55-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.48
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
Camphor, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.00 - —
Chinese, cs. .....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .35½- .36
Caraway seed, Canadian, bgs.lb. .25 - .25½
Danish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .26½
Russian, black, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs. .....lb. .24½- .25
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
8-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .04 - .06
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .86 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.13 - —
USP, cbys. .....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.65 - 1.70
medium, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
decorticated, Guntemala, cs..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
India, cs. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.90 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - —
5,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
5,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots. .....lb.16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .40 - .42
Case-hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08½- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¼- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
No. 1, regular bls.....lb. .51 - .52
shortstick, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .48 Nom.
China buds, bgs., futures....lb. .45 - .46
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .25 - .26
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .27 - .28
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .43 - .44
4-10-4, bls., futures.....lb. .42 - .43
Cassia fistula, bskts. .....lb. .26 - .29
Castor bean,[1,2] bgs. c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns .....lb.12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns. .....lb.10.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —

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RCI

everybody talks about shortages

TAME YOUR TROUBLES WITH THESE TOP QUALITY REPLACEMENT ITEMS

P-500 Beckolin—new oil extender for surface coatings

■

No. 1945 Beckosol—the finest of non-phthalic alkyds

■

Zenith Greens—in many respects better than lead chrome greens

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No. 5900 Azo Red Toner—practically the equal of 5055 Para-Toner Light

■

And many others on which complete data will be furnished on request.

but RCI does something about them

If you're stymied by quotas and shortages—if production is down and customer complaints are up—the chances are good that RCI can help you back to normal. Because of its matchless experience and wide resources RCI has produced, and is still producing, satisfactory replacement and quota-free items for many scarce colors and resins. Some of these fine developments are listed here. Others are in preparation. For further facts about what RCI is doing to keep its customers in business write direct to the Sales Department in Detroit.

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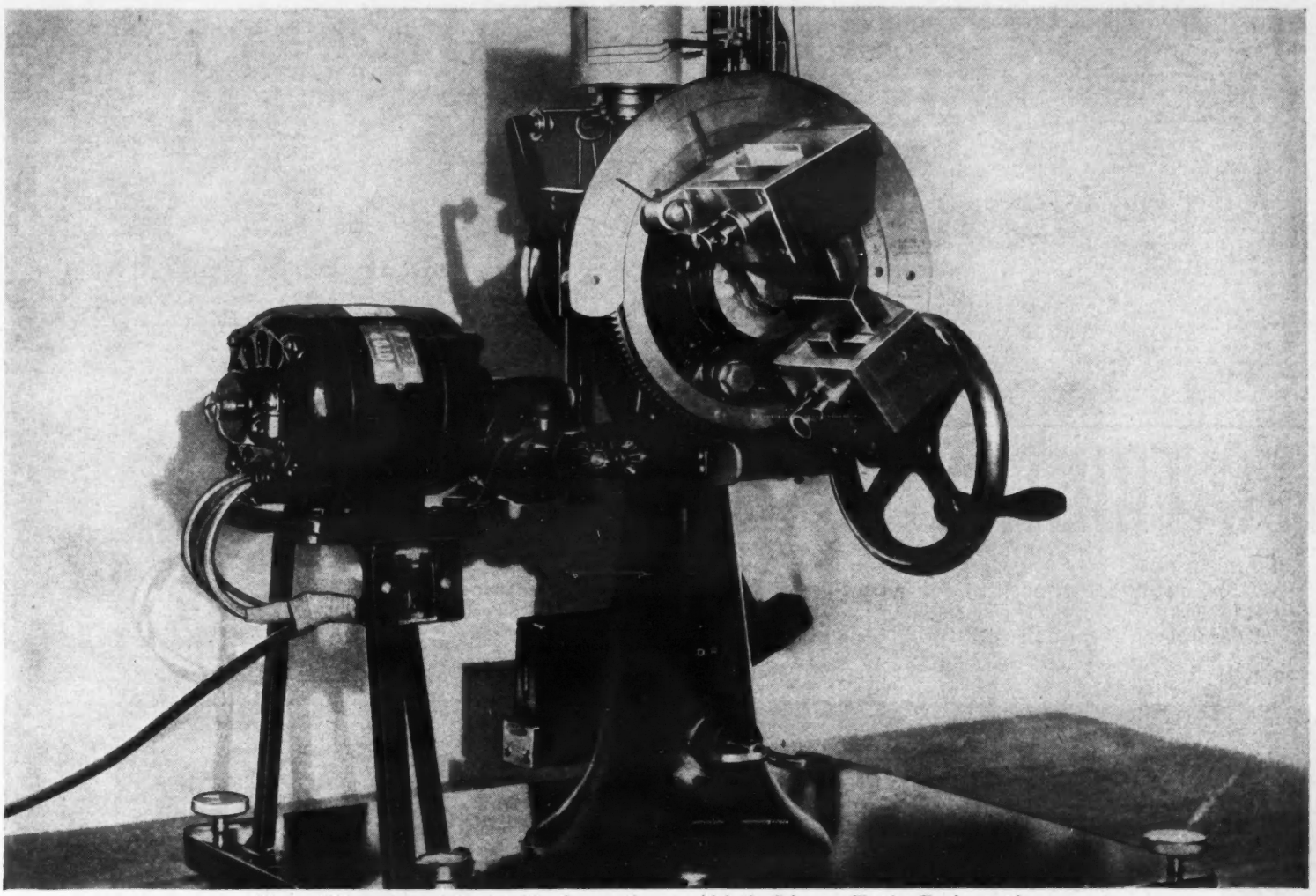


"How stiff is a piece of tin plate?"—the question on which the Schopper Testing Equipment is an expert.

FOUR "WISE GUYS" OF THE LABORATORY

The strange-looking machines on this page may not know all the answers about tin plate.

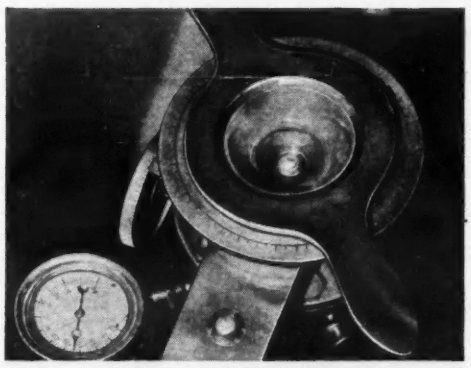
But, by and large, they are extra bright on most aspects of this subject. And they play an important part in the quality-control operations at Canco's Central Research Laboratories at Maywood, Illinois.

Quality control is something in which American Can takes a deep interest. For we are obsessed with the idea that you can't be too sure about container materials.

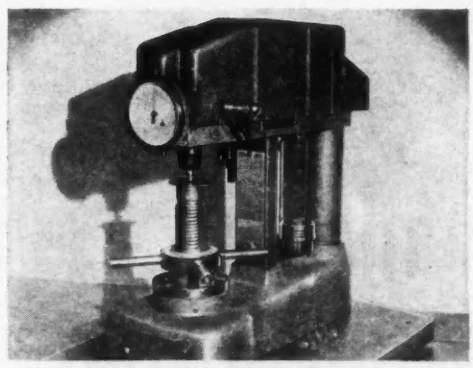
So, tin plate, adhesives, paper, solder, enamels, and sealing compounds—all components of the containers we make—get a going-over at Maywood, which results in a wide margin of safety for the products our customers buy.

It may be once in a business lifetime that these wide margins are exceeded and the container fails. Again, it may be never. But American Can serves its customers on the basis that *before —not after*—the horse is stolen is the time to put the padlock on the barn door.

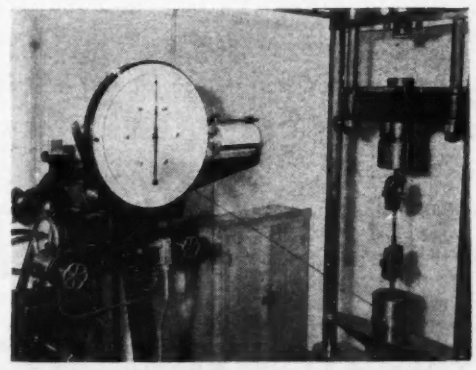
CANCO **AMERICAN CAN COMPANY**
New York · Chicago · San Francisco
No other container protects like the can



This is a Cup Tester. Its specialty is the question, "What are the drawing properties of tin plate?"



Hardness of tin plate is the Rockwell Tester's meat. It gives the exact, reliable answer.



This is an Amsler Tester. It tests samples by tension or by compression. It tells us how strong tin plate is.

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
medium (15.5 or 17%), 50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .50 - .52
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.41.50 -46.50
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.44.50 -49.00
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.80 -50.80
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works....ton.31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[7] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point.ton.20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb .36 - .37
Chestnut extract,[6] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99¾%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
China clay, imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .96
dms. .....lb. .93 - .96
Chlorinated rubber[6] standard. ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.e.....lb. .06¾- —
contracts .....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 150 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 23% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .33 - .34
ton lots, works.....lb. .30 - .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. 07½- —
T½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.80 - 3.90
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, O, bls., futures...lb. .5700- —
OO, bls, futures.....lb. .5820- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb .5900- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .6000- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5625- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .5335- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Citrine, ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. 13½- .14
futures, bls. .....lb. .13¾- .13⅞
Zanzibar, bls. .....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs .....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08⅛
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works, bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- .09⅛
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....db. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs....lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .28½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, ozs..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[5,7] bulk, ship. pt..lb. .26 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
blue, bls. .....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¾- .20½
cns. .....lb. .20 - .20½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .53 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .20¾- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19¼- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Hydrate, dms. .....lb. .18 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. .34 - .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14½- —
Naphthenate, 8%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¾- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .13½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs... 100 lbs. 5.80 - 6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.10.85 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[1,7] c.l.f. Pacific ports..ton.110.25 - —
c.l.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports ton.115.505 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .06¾- .09⅝
Indian bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs., futures.....lb. .06 - .06½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .08 - .06½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 6.087 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.131 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 6.497 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.597 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .40 .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l..ton.59.00 -64.75
c.l..ton.100.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .51¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .53 - .53½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- .16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .265
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .31
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .19½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - .149

TEC TRIETHYL PHOSPHATE $(C_2H_5O)_3PO$

A valuable constituent of solvents for paint and lacquer formulations, paint and varnish removers, nail-polish removers, and perfumes

TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity—20/4—1.065 to 1.070

Chlorides—not more than 5 ppm

Sulphates—none

Acidity—not more than 3 cc N/100 NaOH per 5 cc sample

Per Cent Ester—not less than 97

TEC Triethyl Phosphate is very soluble in most common organic solvents and is completely miscible with water at room temperature. Hydrolysis does not occur except at elevated temperatures and is then quite slow. It is an excellent solvent for many polymeric and high molecular-weight materials. Therefore, it is indicated for use as a constituent of solvents for paint and lacquer formulations, paint and varnish removers, nail-polish removers, and perfumes. Write for free sample.

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1946

Reports Increased Yields and Speeds of Organic Reactions

Excellent Results with Use of Hydrotropic Salts Is Claimed

Many types of organic reactions may be accelerated and their yields increased by the use of hydrotropic salt solutions, according to the claims made in a recently published technical paper. The authors cite one case in which the yield was stepped up more than sixty per cent while appreciably cutting the reaction time.

Hydrotropic solutions are those aqueous salt solutions which effect decidedly greater solubility of slightly soluble substances than does water at the same temperature. Strong solutions of potassium iodide, for example, dissolve many times as much iodine as pure water. Typical hydrotropic salts are: alkali or alkaline earth salts of the sulphonates of toluene, xylene, or cymene, the alkali benzoates, thiocyanates, and benzoates, and even such common salts as the alkali bicarbonates, oxalates, and thiocyanates.

An excellent example of the effectiveness of hydrotropic solutions is found in the Cannizzaro reaction, the authors state. As ordinarily performed, this reaction is carried out by emulsifying benzaldehyde with caustic soda, and permitting the reactants to stand for one day. Normal yields in this reaction are usually about five per cent of the theoretical. When a saturated sodium cymenesulphonate solution, however, is substituted for most of the water, the yield is reported to be increased to 72.5 per cent and the reaction time slashed by several hours.

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Full color pictures and charts show how solvents, alcohols, resins and other chemical building blocks "flow" into the everyday commodities of commerce. Copies may be obtained by writing to the New York office of U.S.I. on your letterhead.

Predicts Great Advances In Animal Nutrition

Tremendous strides will be made in the field of animal nutrition in the near future, according to a paper published recently by an authority on food and farm chemurgy. The progress expected, he asserts, will be made not so much in isolated fields, such as minerals, vitamins, enzymes, amino acids and hormones, but in fields which involve the physiological inter-relationship of all these products. The article reviews recent work in animal nutrition and farm chemurgy, and predicts future developments.

THE MONTH IN DETERGENTS

Photomicrographic movie techniques are used to study detergent action . . . A skin cleaner for use under conditions where carbon black, graphite, or pigments are handled is patented . . . The U. S. Government publishes new specifications on cleaning compounds containing synthetic detergents . . . A new method for evaluating the detergent efficiency of alkali cleaners is announced . . . A western company markets a new electronic soap dispenser . . . Mixtures of detergents and disinfectants containing quaternary ammonium compounds are said to be practical . . . A soap is made available for use in hard water, sea water, and acid solutions . . . German development of a valuable class of non-acid and non-alkaline detergents is revealed . . . A new synthetic detergent is described as a sulfonated fatty condensate soluble in water at all temperatures . . . An extremely mild felt-washing cation-active compound is made . . . A U.S. scientist perfects a rapid colorimetric method for the determination of fatty acids.

New-Type Recording Discs Preserve Historic Events

Instantaneous recording blanks, designed for high-fidelity sound reproduction, now make it possible for listeners to hear historic events exactly as they occurred, it was announced recently. These discs have captured a durable sound record of man's first contact with the moon, the atomic tests at Bikini, and other important contemporary happenings.

Much of the credit for the success of these new-type discs goes to a special coating based on nitrocellulose, the manufacturer states. This coating, on which the sound-track is inscribed, is said to guarantee excellent sound properties, and to insure complete freedom from deterioration. Unlike other discs which dry out and harden, these discs are reported to remain unchanged by age.

These new-type discs are supplied for reference recordings, for amateur or home recordings, for talking books, and for every recording use.

Sulfonamides Essential In New Hormone Process

An anterior pituitary-like hormone may now be separated from pregnancy urine by a new process involving the use of sulfonamides, according to the claims made in a patent granted recently. The sulfonamides, widely used as bacteriostatic agents, are employed in this process because of their alleged ability to absorb the physiologically active hormone.

According to the patent, ortho- and para-toluene sulfonamides are added to pregnancy urine in alkaline solution. The urine is then brought to a pH of 2-5 by the addition of a mineral acid. This precipitates the sulfonamides which carry the absorbed hormone down with them. Acetone dissolves the sulfonamides, leaving the anterior pituitary-like substance as an undissolved residue.

Use of Diethyl Carbonate Is Up In Many Fields

U.S.I. To Boost Production To Meet Increasing Demands

Used in special-purpose lacquers and as a raw material for a wide variety of chemical syntheses, diethyl carbonate is now in great demand in many industries. Requirements for this versatile chemical, which have increased steadily since the end of the war, have made it necessary for U.S.I., the only commercial manufacturer of diethyl carbonate in this country, to step up production, and to put plans into operation for expanding its manufacturing facilities.

Has Many Applications

Originally used for lacquers which require a pure neutral solvent—lacquer for radio tube cathodes is an example—diethyl carbonate is now employed in many diverse types of organic syntheses. These range from the manufacture of comparatively little-known com-

Radio tube cathodes are impregnated with lacquer to prevent bad reception caused by current leakage. The lacquer requires a neutral solvent. Diethyl carbonate—as nearly a neutral solvent as it is possible to make—is ideal for this purpose.

pounds such as ammeline (2-hydroxy-4, 6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine), to the preparation of pharmaceutically-important barbiturates.

Diethyl carbonate may be employed in Claisen condensations to react with esters of aliphatic acids, with esters of aryl substituted aliphatic acids, and with ketones and cyanide derivatives. It may also be reacted with a Grignard reagent to give the next higher acid, and with primary and secondary amines to give the corresponding substituted ureas. Among the other products produced with the aid of diethyl carbonate are: sodium ethyl carbonate, urethan, urea, and carbohydrazide.

Neutral Solvent

Diethyl carbonate is considered as nearly

(Continued on next page)

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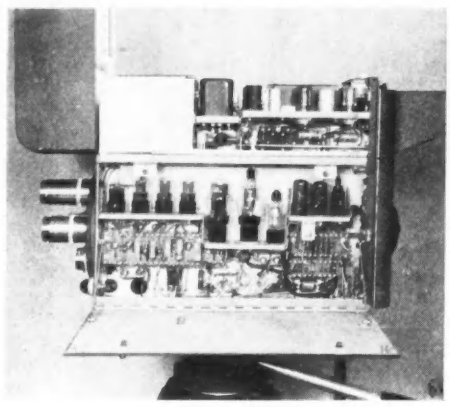
Diethyl Carbonate

(Continued from preceding page)

a neutral solvent as it is possible to make. It is a medium evaporating solvent, characterized by the desirable features of mild odor and high stability. It is useful wherever a pure neutral lacquer solvent is required.



This new television camera is claimed to be as sensitive as the human eye. To prevent current leakage, cathodes in the tubes are impregnated with a lacquer containing diethyl carbonate. *RCA photo*

Starch Broken Down By Improved Method

The use of thymol as a precipitant is the essential feature of a new method for separating the amylose and amylopectin components of starch, according to a technical article published recently. This method is claimed to avoid the difficulties found in the older methods of breaking down starch.

The authors state that a sufficient quantity of sodium chloride must be added to the starch solution before the powdered thymol is stirred into the liquid. Upon standing, the thymolamylose complex precipitates. It is then washed with absolute ethyl alcohol and dried in a vacuum.

The amylopectin component is obtained by concentrating the mother liquor and treating with methyl alcohol. The precipitate is washed and dried with ethyl alcohol and ether.

Makes Lustrous Filaments From Polyvinyl Alcohol

A British patent issued recently describes a method for the manufacture of lustrous artificial filaments and threads from polyvinyl alcohol. These products may have wide applications in the textile industry.

According to the patent, the polyvinyl alcohol is first dissolved in water to give a non-gelatinous solution having a viscosity of about 3 poises at 25 degrees C. The solution is then ejected through a multi-hole jet into a coagulation bath, consisting of 94 per cent alcohol and 6 per cent water. By this means a thread is formed. The thread is then treated in a second bath and dried.

New Catalyst Ups Yield In Friedel-Crafts Reaction

A process yielding maximum amounts of ethyl benzene by the utilization of an improved catalyst in the standard reaction involving ethylene and benzene is described by a Louisiana inventor. According to his patent, the reaction is conducted in the presence of the usual Friedel-Crafts type catalyst, such as aluminum chloride, plus a suitable non-metallic halide. Among the halides used are ethyl chloride, hydrogen chloride, carbon tetrachloride, and chloroform. Yield increases up to 47.5 per cent have been reported.

Blood Is Source Of New Medical Plastics

A new-type protein plastic can be manufactured from blood plasma, according to the claims made in a patent issued recently. This plastic is said to be suitable for a wide variety of medical and surgical uses, since it tends to be absorbed by the animal body.

In the manufacture of the protein plastic, as described by the inventors, fibrinogen is first precipitated from the plasma by cooking to about zero degrees C. and adding ethyl alcohol. The fibrinogen is then mixed with varying amounts of other proteins such as albumin or globulin. A plasticizer, such as ethylene glycol, is added. The result is a pasty mass which can be molded under pressure and cured by heat.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

An ultra-fast cold-setting glue is alleged to be the only type of resin glue that can be handled and machined after 20 to 30 minutes clamping, instead of the usual 6 to 8 hours. **(No. 104)**

USI

A time-saving stain filler, described as a stain that incorporates a wood filler, is said to dry in one hour. It is available in several standard wood colors, the manufacturer states. **(No. 105)**

USI

To convert fractions of an inch into decimals or millimeters is the function of a new instrument, described as a plastic disc 5¾ inches in diameter. It is claimed to be non-warping and easy to use. **(No. 106)**

USI

To water-, mildew-, and flame-proof any fabric, a new chemical is announced which the manufacturer claims can be applied by dip, spray, or brush, and which will not affect the color of the fabric. **(No. 107)**

USI

To apply DDT to hard-to-reach spots, such as tile cracks and bath tub rims, a DDT crayon is offered which is stated to leave a streak of DDT which instantly eliminates insects without harming dogs or cats. **(No. 108)**

USI

A new descaling agent, containing additional rust-inhibiting and cleaning agents, is particularly recommended by the manufacturer for eliminating hard-to-remove oxides. **(No. 109)**

USI

A new filter medium, described as a corrosion-resistant, strong, ductile, porous stainless steel, is said to be applicable to all types of existing filters. The manufacturer suggests its use with a wide variety of acids, alkalies, and salts. **(No. 110)**

USI

Temperature-indicating crayons, claimed to make a chalklike mark below their indicating temperature but to melt and glisten when it is reached, are now available. Temperatures as high as 1600 degrees F. may be measured with the crayon grades available, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 111)**

USI

A versatile detergent is claimed to be useful as a textile washing agent, a waterproofer for fabrics, an emulsifying agent, and a thickener for cotton printing solutions, cosmetics, food stuffs, and ice cream. **(No. 112)**

USI

A new carnauba substitute makes possible self-polishing floor waxes that give higher gloss and better wearing qualities than carnauba, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 113)**

USI

Two new natural riboflavin feed ingredients, said to be obtained from vegetative fermentation operations, are reported to contain vitamins of the B complex. **(No. 114)**

USI

A new degreasing agent, said to be harmless to paint, lacquer, and metal, is claimed to leave a film that protects the material from finger prints. **(No. 115)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96% Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone
5-Chloro-2-pentanone
5-Diethylamino-2-pentanone
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Alpha-Oxalpropionate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Methyl Cyclopropyl Ketone

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40 • Riboflavin Concentrates

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene Urethan
dl-Methionine

*Registered Trade Mark

Printed in U.S.A.

Creosote, wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.	lb.	.69 - .71
Pine, dms.	gal.	.31 - .33
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- .09½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 - .10½
Croton aldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.13½- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 - 9.70
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks
Culvers root, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.35½- .36
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures	lb.	.35 - .35½
Syrian, bgs., futures	lb.	.35 - .36
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cyanamide,[5] fertiliser mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton.		1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis, unit-ton.		1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 80%-100%, dms., works	lb.	.21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal.		.37 - —

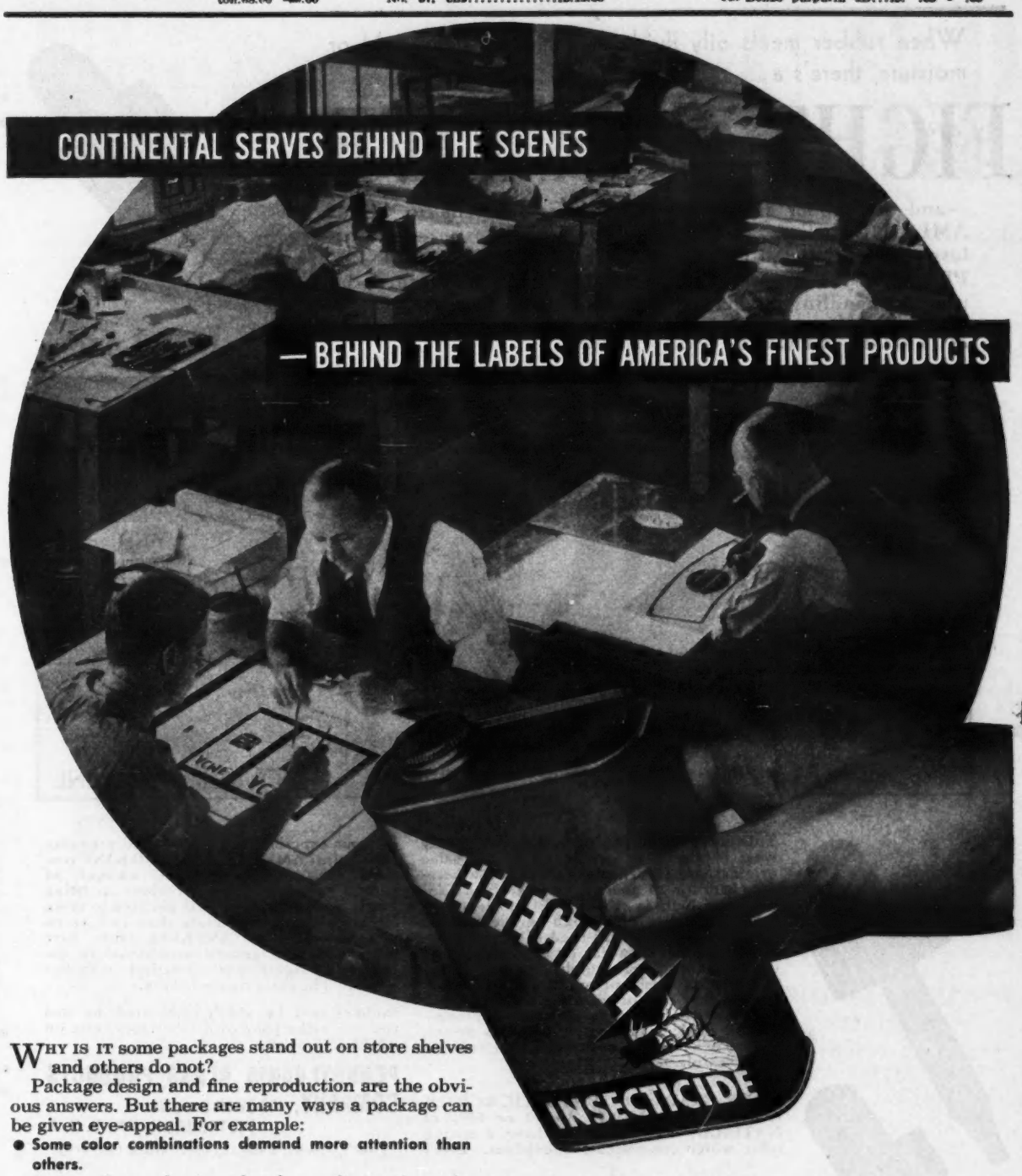
D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 - —
ton lots, works	lb.	.50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works	lb.	.55 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd.	lb.	.25 - —
Deerstongue, bls.	lb.	.24 - .26
Defluorinated phosphate,[3] paper bgs., works	ton	35.73 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .26
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.22 - .24
Derris root (see Cube root).		
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.70 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.80 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.53 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.54 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.04 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.54 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.64 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.14 - —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.20 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.39 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.89 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17 Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½ Nom.
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).		
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.50 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50 - —
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).		
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2170- .2260
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2220- .2260
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CF, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 - .15
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.	ton.	22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03 - .05
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2960- —
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.3160- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2000- .2510
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2050- .2560
tanks, works	lb.	.1900- .2410
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.5570- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.5620- —
tanks, works	lb.	.5470- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.93 - 1.03
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane (see DDT).		
Dichlorethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 99% dms.	lb.	.30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.21 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.40 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.	lb.	.40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05 - 1.15
Digycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.21 - .23
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28 - —

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.	lb.	.65 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.65 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19 - —
Dillseed, natural, adeat, bgs.	lb.	.10¾- .10¾
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½- .11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.20½- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.37 - .47½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.36 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 - .36
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 - —
oily, dms.	lb.	.06 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	.44 - —
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	.46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.70 - .71
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.60 - .61
steam-dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.71 - .75
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.62 - .63
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48 - .50
dms.	lb.	.43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons.	lb.	.95 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.96 - .97
Divi-divi,[1,6] 45% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	70.00 -71.00
35% tannin, c.l., same basis	ton.	53.00 -55.00

Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55 - .60
reeds, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—		
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.85 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns.	lb.	5.75 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	3.00 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.00 - —
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.00 - —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—		
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns.	lb.	2.65 - —
No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.35 - —
No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 - —
No. 23, cns.	lb.	8.35 - —
No. 35, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—		
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.35 - —
No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—		
30 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.90 - 1.00
52 Victoria violet	lb.	.90 - 1.00
166 Lake red C	lb.	.70 - .80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.24 - .29
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.95 - .97
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
203 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35 - .42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
263 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 6R	lb.	.90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F	lb.	.95 - .98
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 - .85
320 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 - 2.35
345 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.65 - .70
362 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
367 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
884 Direct violet N	lb.	.85 - .95
401 Developed black BEZZ	lb.	.45 - .50
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.65 - .70
415 Direct orange S	lb.	.60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70 - .75
430 Direct brown M	lb.	.95 - .97
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.85 - .88



WHY IS IT some packages stand out on store shelves and others do not?

Package design and fine reproduction are the obvious answers. But there are many ways a package can be given eye-appeal. For example:

- **Some color combinations demand more attention than others.**
- **Typography can be rugged and masculine, or it can be dainty and feminine.**
- **Art style can be lavish and ornate, or it can be plain and simple.**

That's where Continental's experience and skill come in. Our master craftsmen know how to reproduce your design by modern lithography exactly as you want it.

Remember, whether it's reproduction or actual creation of the design, you can be sure of the finest quality, and best in service, when you come to Continental with your packaging problem.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

100 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

488 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 -	.50
	lb.	.45 -	.50
800 Direct azorin G	lb.	.75 -	.80
813 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80 -	1.00
810 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20 -	1.30
809 Direct pure blue	lb.	.80 -	1.00
830 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.85 -	1.00
801 Direct black EW	lb.	.50 -	.54
802 Direct black RX	lb.	.85 -	.45
803 Direct green B	lb.	.50 -	.55
804 Direct green G	lb.	.50 -	.55
806 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85 -	1.00
820 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
808 Acid violet	lb.	1.00 -	2.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70 -	.75
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
846 Nigrosin (water soluble).			
	lb.	.25 -	.30
1177 Indone, 20%, paste	lb.	.15 -	.15
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20 -	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45 -	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 -	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 -	—
Sulphur tan	lb.	.50 -	.80
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 -	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.50 -	.60
Zambesi black	lb.	.75 -	.80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—

865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.38 -	.44

Blue—

7076 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00 -	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00 -	—

Brown—

Brown	lb.	1.15 -	—

Green—

1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00 -	—
Green	lb.	.75 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange—

24 Sudan I	lb.	.75 -	—
Red shade	lb.	.75 -	—

Red—

75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05 -	—
326 Sudan IV	lb.	.85 -	—
660 Oil violet	lb.	.60 -	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50 -	—
1069 Anthraquinone, violet base	lb.	8.00 -	—

Yellow—

16 Amidoazobenzene yellow.	lb.	.90 -	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow.	lb.	.75 -	—
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40 -	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—

246 Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50 -	—
720 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85 -	—
841 Indulin	lb.	.97 -	—
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50 -	—
900 New blue F	lb.	1.20 -	—
923 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00 -	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90 -	—
1190 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85 -	—

Blue—

714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05 -	1.10

Brown—

281 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47 -	.62
284 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65 -	—
285 Resorcin dark brown R.	lb.	.66 -	—
612 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47 -	.62
792 Phosphin	lb.	4.65 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Green—

5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00 -	—
657 Malacrite green	lb.	1.35 -	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00 -	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15 -	—
727 Wool green S	lb.	.58 -	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55 -	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00 -	—

Orange—

10 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44 -	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41 -	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50 -	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42 -	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68 -	—
161 Orange Y	lb.	.31 -	.33
161 Orange R	lb.	.34 -	—

Red—

79 Ponceau R	lb.	.42 -	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05 -	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.54 -	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60 -	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72 -	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60 -	—
262 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.69 -	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 -	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50 -	—
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50 -	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50 -	—
841 Safranin (or warehouse)	lb.	1.45 -	—

Violet—

680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.70 -	.75
681 Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75 -	—
696 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.66 -	—

Yellow—

10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.53 -	—
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56 -	.58
626 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25 -	—
629 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15 -	—
640 Tartrazin	lb.	.80 -	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—

864 Nigrosin	lb.	.38 -	.44

Blue—

850 Indulin	lb.	.60 -	.70

Brown—

331 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50 -	—

Green—

657 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00 -	—

Orange—

20 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.93 -	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96 -	—

Red—

677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.	lb.	7.25 -	—
749 Rhodamine R	lb.	4.75 -	—

Yellow—

67 Amidoazotoulene yellow.	lb.	.75 -	—
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00 -	—
809 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	3.00 -	—

Violet—

680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.65 -	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Eggs,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen), Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.05 -	1.09
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.55 -	.56
select, badia.	lb.	.85 -	.86
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	.53.59	-56.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15 -	1.20
Hydrochloride, tins	oz.	.35 -	1.45
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.35 -	1.45
synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots. 100 ozs.	ozs.	.65 -	—
hydrous, bots, 100 ozs.	oz.	.65 -	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.	oz.	.50 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.45 -	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.	gram.	.70 -	.95
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.30 -	1.35
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.15 -	2.45
dried, bgs.	lb.	03½-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.04 -	.07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
kgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.65 -	—

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

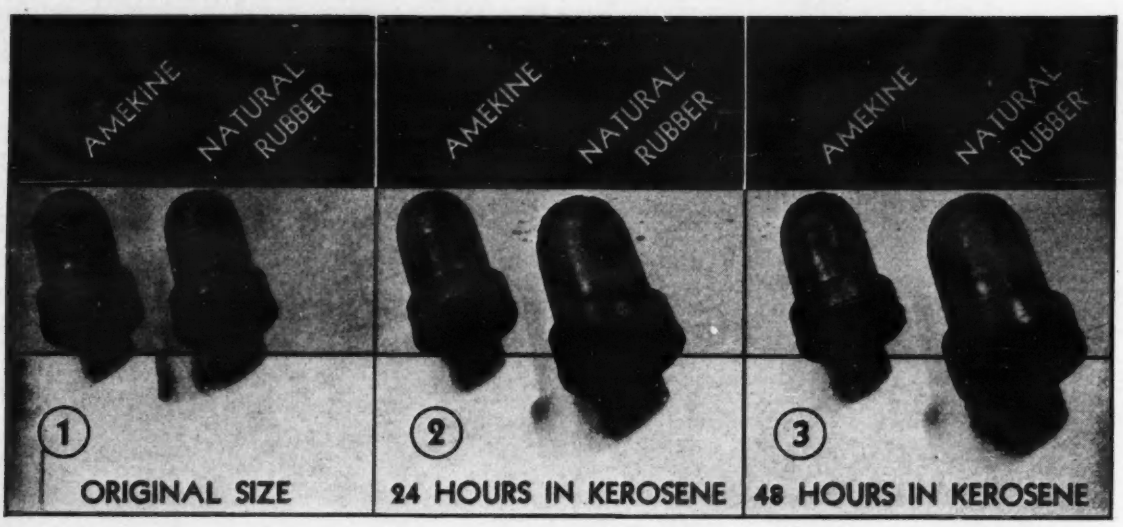
Ergot, USP, cns.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	65.00 -	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs.	lb.	.96 -	1.15
Sulphuric, cons., dms.	lb.	.11 -	.16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.69 -	.84
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
86-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13 -	.13¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13 -	.13¾
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13 -	.13¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13 -	.13¾
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½-	—
95-99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09½-	—
N.F., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28 -	—
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.50 -	.52
Bromide, tech., cms.	lb.	.54 -	.55
Carbamate, dms., dvid. E.	lb.	.54 -	—
Chloride, tech., dms.	lb.	.18 -	.20
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.05 -	2.06
Formate, dms., Agnus, Calif.,	lb.	.78 -	.80
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.89 -	2.95
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.25½
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.53 -	—
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.47 -	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23 -	—
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb.	.50 -	—
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.59 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.53 -	.66
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0543-	—
West of Rockies	lb.	.0601-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0601-	—
West of Rockies	lb.	.0641-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0743-	—
West of Rockies	lb.	.0793-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15½-	—

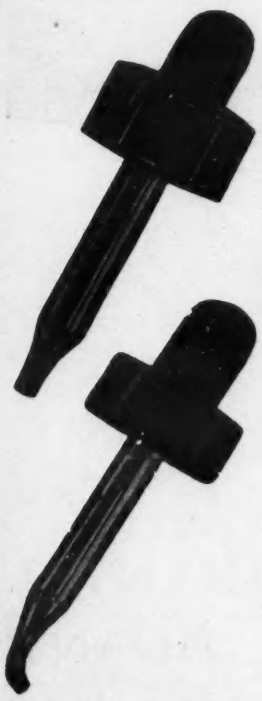
When rubber meets oily fluids, extremes of heat, cold or moisture, there's a

FIGHT FOR LIFE

—and the rubber always loses, unless it happens to be of AMEKINE quality. For AMEKINE is the highest grade odorless synthetic stock. It was perfected especially for use in NEW PERFECTION dropping parts, notably when they are to be used for handling medicinal products of oily character.

A TRUE STORY (Photo actual size)





This unretouched photograph shows exactly what happened to two bulbs of the same original size (1) when submerged in a kerosene bath for 24 hours (2) and 48 hours. (3) The first bulb is AMEKINE odorless synthetic and the other high grade natural rubber. Kerosene was used in this test because it shows in a day or two what other oily fluids or severe conditions will do to rubber after weeks or months: it will swell, soften, dry out or disintegrate. But not AMEKINE! It actually seems to improve—instead of deteriorating, it becomes firmer; instead of hardening or drying out, it becomes more flexible.

MANY GRADES OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER CONTAIN AS MUCH AS 50 or 60% of NATURAL RUBBER, and have a strong odor which contaminates medicines. Don't let your experience with this kind prejudice you against AMEKINE! For AMEKINE contains the smallest possible amount of natural rubber — comes as close to being 100% pure synthetic as it is possible to make it. Over a period of more than two years, vast quantities of AMEKINE bulbs have been used with general satisfaction by the country's largest pharmaceutical manufacturers. The extra cost is trifling.

Samples will be gladly submitted so that you can make your own laboratory tests on AMEKINE bulbs.

PENNSYLVANIA GLASS PRODUCTS COMPANY, 428-32 N. Craig St.
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.
(Not affiliated with any other Glass Concern)

New Perfection

DROPPING PARTS AND OUTFITS

Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.57	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	- —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50	-10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	5.25	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.50	- 5.60
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65	- 2.75
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh	ton.	17.00	-20.50
bulk, c.l.	ton.	14.00	-17.00
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons	ton.	13.75	-14.25
bulk, c.l.	ton.	8.75	-12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons	ton.	20.00	-23.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.16½-	.17
Indian, bgs., afloat	lb.	.27	- .28
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs.	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.09	- .09¾
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.09¾-	.09¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.13½-	.15
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14½-	.11
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	20.00	-20.25
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.65	- 2.70
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works	ton.	90.00	- —
65% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	96.00	- —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast	ton.	80.10	- —
Flake white, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
kegs	lb.	.11	- —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55	- .60
Blonde, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .27
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	27,000	- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	32.000	- —
60% c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	32.00	- —
40%, c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	31.00	- —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	30.00	- —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.0630-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0670-	—
dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0460-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0510-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0320-	—
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0245-	—
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.75	- .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50	-15.00
Tex. mines	ton.	12.50	- —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00	- —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.15½-	—
cns., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	.25½
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., cns., dms.	lb.	.15½-	.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.48	- —
Galangal root, bls., futures	lb.	.30	- .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06½-	—
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.0780-	.09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06½-	.07¼
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	.07
Pennsylvania, western, U.S. motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks.	gal.	.07½-	.08¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.04	- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.92	- .97
export, cs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.			
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.35	- .36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.34	- .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.17
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .23½
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.16
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.14¼-	.15
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		1.65	- 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 26 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16	- .22
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	.23¼
28/32, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	- .24
22/100, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½-	.23¼
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.			
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- .21¼
122-149, bxs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- .22¼
150-177, bxs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .23¼
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- .24¼
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- .25¼
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- .26¼
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- .27¼
296-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- .28¼
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- .29¼
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- .30¼
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- .31¼
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	- .32¼
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .33¼
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .34¼
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l. bbls., ¾c., over bgs.			

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 80%, to refiners, tanks.	lb.	.12¾-	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks.	lb.	.11½-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17½-	.18½
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- .18¾
tanks	lb.	.17½-	.18
high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17½-	.18½
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- .19¾
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	.18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.18½-	—
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.28	- —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-21.00
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.	oz.	13.00	- —
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	9.25	- 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-75%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06	- —
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 75-80%, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
80-85%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06	- —
85-90%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.07	- —
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08	- —
imported, amorphous, powd., dlvd.	lb.	.04	- .05
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis.	lb.	.14	- .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.	lb.	.16	- .19
97% powd., same basis.	lb.	.22	- .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis.	lb.	.21	- .22
No. 2, same basis.	lb.	.22	- .24
Grease, house,[1,7] loose	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
White, choice, loose	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, brilliant,[1] thiodavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works	lb.	2.35	- —
tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	2.75	- —
Green, chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.24	- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25	- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26	- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½-	—
Green, chrome, C.P., color content, 21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.28½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29½-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.31	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.32½-	—
50% and over, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33½-	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08	- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
32-34%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10½-	—
35-38%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13	- —
39-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17	- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18	- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	- —

Epsom Salt, U.S.P.

Outstanding for quality and fine appearance

In its glistening needle-shaped crystals, Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P., combines both high purity and fine appearance. These advantages have won it an important place among the working materials of the pharmaceutical industry.

Because of its uniform quality and sparkling good looks, Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P., is suitable for repackaging without further processing, as well as for use in the manufacture of other medicinals. It comes specially packaged in moisture-proof bags, which help to hold efflorescence to a minimum and thus to preserve the original weight and structure of the crystals.

Dow also is a leading producer of Epsom Salt, Technical, and of a special grade of Epsom Salt for use as a stock food supplement. Your inquiries regarding any of these important products are invited.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

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DOW Pharmaceutical *Chemicals:*

Acetanilid, U.S.P.; Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.; Bromides; Chloroform, U.S.P.; Epsom Salt, U.S.P.; Iodine; Phenol, U.S.P.; Salicylates; di-Tryptophane—and more than 85 others.

DOW

CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

Green, chrome, reduced color, 70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .29 - —

Chrome green prices are 1c. higher dvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .34 - —

Malachite, thiodiavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —

tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —

Green, phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —

toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00

Paris (see P).

Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —

emerald, kgs. .....lb. 3.00 - —

Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Grindelia robusta, bus.....lb. .21 - .26

Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .33 - .34

Wood, bls. .....lb. .25 - .35

Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Liquid, N.F., bots., chys....lb. 1.69 - 1.84

Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.45

Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.10

Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).

Aloe (see A).

Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .80 - .90

Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. 14½- .14¾

white, sorts, 1 bgs.....lb. .28 - .29

Asafetida (see A).

Asphaltum (see A).

Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs....lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Camphor (see C).

Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).

East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).

Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., whse..lb. .23 - —

Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).

Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).

Ester,[7] gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1500- —

l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1525- —

other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —

wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1070

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.

Galbanum, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Gum, gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05

powd., bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).

Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .30

Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).

Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60

Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30

Myrrh, cs.....lb. .45 - .50

Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13

tears, cs.....lb. .37 - .45

Opium (see O).

Red (see Gum, yacca).

Rosin (see R).

Sandarac, bgs.....lb. .92 - .95

Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55

Talha, bxs. .....lb. .10 - .11

Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.05 - 3.20

No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45

Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —

Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —

Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —

New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —

Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —

Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —

Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —

Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —

Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.13.60 - —

Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —

Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —

Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00

Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .40 - .47

Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —

No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —

No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —

No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —

No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —

No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —

No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —

paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17½- —

No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —

No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —

red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —

Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks

tanks, works.....lb. No stocks

Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25

Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .30

powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .38

Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —

l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —

tanks, Group 3....gal. .10½- —

77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —

l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —

tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —

laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —

l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55

Hexalin (see cyclonexanol).

Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —

smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —

USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .25 - —

smaller lots, same basis..lb. .26 - —

Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —

l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —

tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11

laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —

l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55

Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -35.00

Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.00 - 9.00

Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .54 - 1.50

Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .15

Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25

Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -32.00

Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -32.00

Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -32.00

Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.05 - —

Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).

Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40

Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04

100 vols., chys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16½

Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94

Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices

dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices

Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.20.00 -45.00

Hyoscyamine, bots.. .....oz.18.00 -20.00

Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50

Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50

Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —

No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —

liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —

No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —

solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —

Hyssop, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .61

leaves, bgs. .....lb. .69 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .60

Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —

Indian red (see Red, Indian).

Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30

synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19

powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .95

Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.07 - —

150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.20¾- —

resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10

25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —

Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50

Methyl, bot .....lb. 6.25 -12.00

Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25

powd., bgs.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75

Irish moss, bleached, prime...lb. .25 - .30

Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —

l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —

solut., USP IX, 100-lb. chys.lb. .17 - —

50-lb. dms.....lb. .18 - —

Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25

l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.25

cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00

USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .09¼

solut., 42 Be, chys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb .09¼- .10

43 Be., same basis.....lb .10 - —

Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms. lb. .70 - .75

powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87

Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60

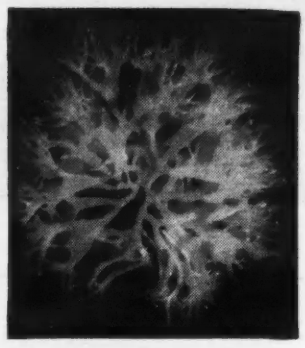
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.80 - 1.85

Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25

Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .21 - —

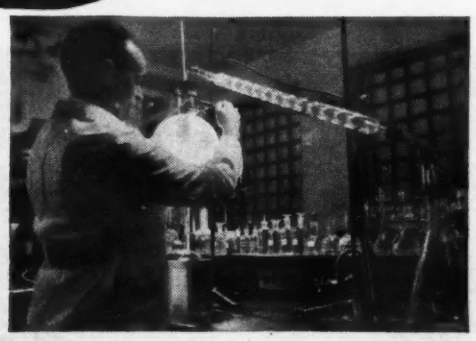
You've never seen carrageen like this

HIGHLY REFINED BY KRAFT . . . IN KRAYSTAY . . . IT STABILIZES, EMULSIFIES, SUSPENDS, THICKENS OR GELS



TINY FRONDS OF CARRAGEEN (edible Irish moss), gathered from the cold ocean floor, yield the pure vegetable gelose Kraft uses in the manufacture of Kraystay.

THIS VEGETABLE GELOSE is highly refined, dehydrated and milled. These light feathery flakes are the basic ingredient of Kraystay. The finished product is colorless, odorless and tasteless. Scientific laboratory control insures the uniform high quality of this consistently efficient stabilizer.



SCORES OF MANUFACTURERS have already added Kraystay to their formulae. Many more are in the process of adapting Kraystay to the manufacture of their products. From cosmetics to cream soups, lotions, toothpaste, shoe polish, pharmaceuticals, paints, inks, pie fillings ...over 50 industries altogether are represented.

DOES YOUR PRODUCT "SETTLE OUT"? If it's of medium or low acidity, Kraystay may very likely be the solution. This amazing stabilizer, when used in varied proportions, has unusual stabilizing, emulsifying, suspending, gelling and thickening properties.

KRAYSTAY

MADE BY KRAFT

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN VEGETABLE STABILIZERS

LET KRAFT TECHNICIANS HELP YOU. *If your product requires an agent of this type, call or write today, stating your problem. Or if you wish to submit your formula, these experts will be glad to assist you in the application of Kraystay to your product. Kraft Foods Company, Dept. Y-5, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago 90, Illinois.*

To Improve Products or Processes in

THE TREATMENT OF GASES with SOLUTIONS

NACCONOL NR

The Stable Surface-Active Agent

As in the treatment of solids and water-insoluble oils with solutions, the addition of a small percentage of NACCONOL NR may produce substantial benefits *wherever a gas is treated with a solution*. Typical examples are air-oxidation processes, catalytic gaseous reactions, the carbonation of beverages, in foam extinguishers and related uses of gaseous "blankets".

But these are merely indicative. The potential uses are *as many and varied as the products and processes in which gases are treated with solutions.*

As the most economical Washing, Wetting, Emulsifying, Foaming and Sterilizing Agent for Hot or Cold-Neutral, Acid or Alkaline Solutions, Nacconol NR merits investigation in your research.

National stands ready with complete technical data on the properties and uses of Nacconol NR in industrial chemical applications. Your inquiry will have prompt, intelligent and completely confidential attention.

National Aniline developed America's first stable synthetic organic detergent and today is America's oldest and largest producer of the most widely-used synthetic-organic detergent, NACCONOL NR. Our unmatched technical experience in this field and unequalled production facilities are at your service.

National Aniline

DIVISION OF

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Iron nitrate, red, tech., dms..lb. .08½- .04
Isatate, gran., dms.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., cns.....lb. .53 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .59 - .61
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .17
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .32 - .34
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .22½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .25¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. Ely of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 04¼- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. 25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .58
Resin, jump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04½- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. .33⅞ Nom.
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .33⅛ Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .92
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .29
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
Portuguese, futures, bls....lb. .13 - .13½
good, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .16 - .16½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1] basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24½- —
standard paste, cns., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 6 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .08½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .09¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, flt. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- —
Metal,[1,5] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Lead naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb. lb. .16½- .20
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .16½- .20
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .11¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .15¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore.lb. .11¼- —
other points.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12 - —
other points.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .11½- —
other points.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, precip., 21.8% Pb dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22½- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .10 - —
dlvd. other points....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .15 - —
painters, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26¼- .45
vegetable, pure, bots., -00 lbs., lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls.....lb .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas.....ton. 7.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn...ton.10.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton.10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo..... ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.10.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton.11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilge Barrels

★

Light-gage Shippers, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

★

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

★

Painted Various Colors or Decorated

The SAFE container for chemicals

Danger of leakage or contamination in transit is reduced to a minimum when you ship your products in J&L Steel Barrel Company drums and barrels. Your customer will receive your products in the as-shipped condition—claims and shipping losses will be fewer. Write today for further information.

J&L STEEL BARREL COMPANY

A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

PLANTS:

BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA.
NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Lime, hydrated, Sherwood, Wisc. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.10.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton.10.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots. lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
without leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Linseed meal,[7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.59.00 - —
32%, same basis. ton.57.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10 - —
other points. lb. .09¾- —
Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .11 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .10¾- —
other points. lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .11 - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .11½- —
Colo., etc. lb. .11¼- —
other points. lb. .10¾- —

Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars. lb. 1.25 - 1.46
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.20 - —
jars. lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works. lb. .53½- —
Lithopone,[7] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .0440- —
l.c.l. lb. .0465- —
bbls., c.l. lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. lb. .0490- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. lb. .06 - —
smaller lots. lb. .06¼- —

Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
No. 8, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actaa folium), bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin. lb. 12.75 -18.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs. lb. .80 Nom.
Banda, cs. lb. 1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. lb. .90 Nom.
broken, bgs. lb. .85 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .34 - .39
Magnesia, arsenate,[1] dms. lb. .153 - .19
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ½c. lower, Zone 4 store delivery; store door delivery, both sense. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .20 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .22 - .25
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .09 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .06 - .09
Stearate, otns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .24½- —
less than ton. lb. .25½- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots. lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton.53.75- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. No stocks
blue, bls. lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls. lb. .50 - .51
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .33 - .34

Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. lb. .12 - .19½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .14 - .16
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks. lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 20-40 tons, works. ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton.77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots. lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.70 - —
jars. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms. lb. .15¾- .16
Resinate, fused, 3½% bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .17½- —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms. lb. .23 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati. ton.25.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms. lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,6] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports. ton.58.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs. lb. No stocks

mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works. lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works. lb. .95 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast. lb. .35 - .38
Chilean, bls. lb. .08¼- .08¾
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Menadione, USP, bots., works. gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns. lb. 8.25 - 8.50
synthetic, tech, cns. lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns. lb. No prices
racemic, cns. lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 30%, tubs. lb. .70 - .73
30%, pails. lb. 1.20 - —
50%, pails. lb. 1.33 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd. lb. 3.36 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.20 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs. lb. 4.25 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.94 - 2.99
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk, dms. lb. 1.66 - 1.75
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 5½x5½ in. pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. lb. .70 - —

Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .65 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¼- —
10 dms., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
1-9 dms., dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .16¾
10 dms. lb. .14½- .18
1-9 dms. lb. .15½- .19

Dependable

Uniformity

Long known for their dependable uniformity and fine fluffy texture, Witco Stearates provide industrial users with a product of exceptional purity. The enviable reputation for high quality maintained by Witco Stearates for over a quarter century is assured by Witco's research facilities. A wide range of stearates—aluminum, barium, calcium, lead, lithium, magnesium, sodium, zinc—is available for prompt delivery in any part of the country.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

FRANKS STEARATES DIVISION
WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
295 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½-.12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½-.12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 - .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 - .12½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.91 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.69 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.		
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.65 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.67 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.66 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.68 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.70 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.73 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.60 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.62 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.64 - —
Methyl acetone, nat., Group B, tanks, Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.06½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.51 - —
Zone 2	gal.	.53 - —
Zone 3	gal.	.53½- —
Zone 4	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.54½- —
Zone 2	gal.	.57 - —
Zone 3	gal.	.58 - —
Zone 4	gal.	.59½- —
tanks, Zone 1	gal.	.42 - —
Zone 2	gal.	.44½- —
Zone 3	gal.	.45½- —
Zone 4	gal.	.45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.50
anthranilate, dms.	lb.	1.80 - 1.90
bots., cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.35
Methyl benzoate, cns.	lb.	.48 - .55
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.67 - .80
cyls.	lb.	.55 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders	lb.	.32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.32 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.34 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb. cyl.	lb.	.36 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.31 - —
service men and consumers	lb.	.34 - .46
60-499 lb. cyl.	lb.	.40 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Formate, dms.	lb.	.89 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.35 - —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works	lb.	No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.58 - .60
Methylcyclohexane, 96-100%, dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 96-100%, dms., works	lb.	.32 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 96-100%, dms., works	lb.	No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works	lb.	2.00 - 2.15
cns., works	lb.	2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks.	lb.	.15 - .20
solvent, dms., works	lb.	.12 - .15
Methylenesalilin, ibs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.	lb.	.36 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
Methylheryl ketone, dms., tech., works	lb.	.60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).		
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.	lb.	2.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works	lb.	.20½- .22½
tanks, works	lb.	.15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.50 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	36.00 -40.00
80-81 mesh, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines.	ton.	30.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. sald. E.	lb.	.05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher; W of Rockies, ¾c. higher.		
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l.	lb.	.15½- .17¼
spray, bulk, c.l.	lb.	.15¾- .17¼
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.41 - .42
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).		
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1.	gal.	.16 - —
Area 2.	gal.	.18½- —
Area 3.	ton.	26.00 - —
Area 4.	ton.	29.00 - —
tanks, Area 3.	ton.	24.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).		
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 90%, powd.	lb.	2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content.	lb.	.95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content.	lb.	.80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt.		
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
alld. E.	lb.	.24 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works.	lb.	.15 - —
Monomethylamine, works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.23 - .43½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms.	lb.	2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).		
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.	oz.	8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.97 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.	lb.	.12 - .18
smaller containers, works.	lb.	.75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.,	oz.	55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns. 100 lbs., or more.	lb.	4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.	lb.	4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.	lb.	4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.	lb.	4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.	lb.	4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.	lb.	1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.	lb.	1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.	lb.	No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs.	lb.	.15 - .15½
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs., futures.	lb.	.08¼- .09
oriental, bgs.	lb.	.14 - .14½
futures	lb.	.06¾- .07¼
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.25 Nom.
futures	lb.	.16 - .16½
Swedish, bgs., futures	lb.	.88 - .88½
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.20 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock.	ton.	51.00 -52.00
J2, same basis	ton.	48.00 -49.00

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LEATHER THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER

SOLVENTS THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

TEXTILES THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

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MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325

79°, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0325

refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .09½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .11 - —

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10

Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —

pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $5 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .18½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8060- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. tilo.11.00 -11.50
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .26 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[8] bgs. .....lb. .80 - .83
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .70 - .71
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,8] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G. S.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, G. S.....gal. .19 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Russian, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. 12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb.3.15 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns....lb. 1.25 - —
synthetic, cns. .....lb. .15 - .23
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.12.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 6.35 - 6.75
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.17.00 -22.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks .....lb. .1490- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2015- —
tanks .....lb. .1935- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1915- —
tanks .....lb. .1855- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13¼
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.55 - 2.70
lb. 2.55 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
dms. .....lb. .80 - 1.15
Celery, bots. .....lb.16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Oil, coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0841- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0891- .0980
edible, ex tax, tankcars....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .88 - .90
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 3.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.18.00 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12½- .13½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .03⅝- —
salad, or winterized, tankcars lb. .1558- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns..lb. 1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 -
Oil, fishliver, for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 grams..... per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.16.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. ...lb.16.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.25 -23.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.28
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Grease,[1] common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 Nom.
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½ Nom.
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 Nom.
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 Nom.
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089- —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots...lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns....lb. .85 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb.10.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.13.75 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.50 - 3.10
tech., cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Terpeneless, bots. .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns., lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Brasilian (see Bois de Rose)
Oil, lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.20
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.15 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1680 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .1730- .1790
tanks .....lb. .1600 Nom.
tankwagon .....lb. .1600 Nom.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l., lb. .1680 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1600 Nom.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - .25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.gal. .18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15½- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - .30
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white)
Mandarin, Brasilian, cns....lb. 6.60 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .069 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..lb. .1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500 Nom.
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1229 Nom.

Newly Developed AROMATIC CHEMICALS

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets. (Russian Leather)

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

RESEDALIA
A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

TUBEROL
Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

VIOLETTONE
A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

JASMINOL
Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

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Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

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Five Times stronger. Economical to use.

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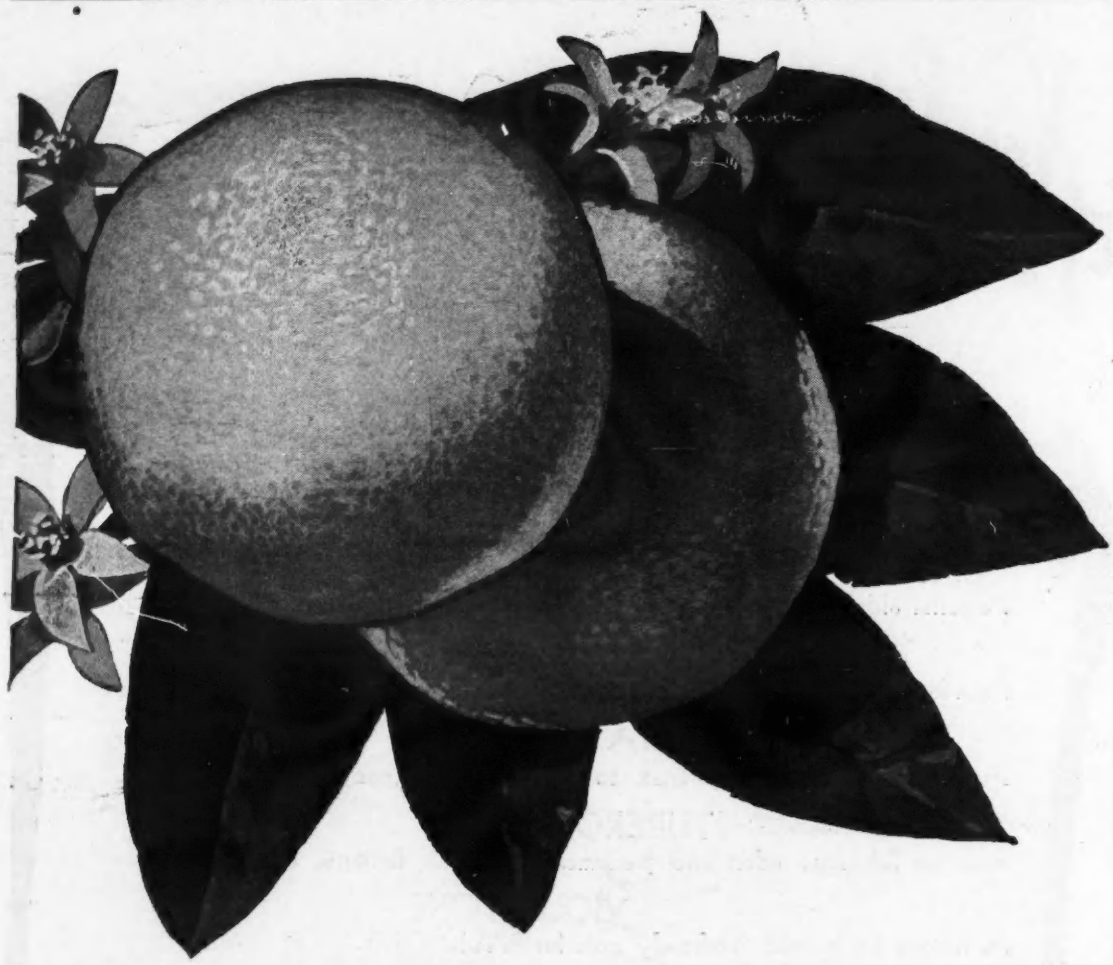
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT ST., W., WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.	gal.	1.80	Nom.
20°, bbls.	gal.	1.75	Nom.
30°, bbls.	gal.	1.55	Nom.
pure, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.	195.00 -	390.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	170.00 -	200.00
Nutmeg, cns.	lb.	0.75 -	—
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.80 -	.90
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Oleo[1], extra, tcs.	lb.	.28½-	.30
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	5.25
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks	
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works.	gal.	4.30 -	4.50
imported, dms.	gal.	4.91½-	5.11½
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.17 -	—
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.18 -	—
tankcars, ex dock	lb.	.17 -	—
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
65% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	2.00
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Messina, coppers	lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -	114.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.85 -	3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0605-	—
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	9.50
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¾-	—
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	05¼-	—
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S.	gal.	08 -	—
80-85 vis 0/10 pour, bbls.			
extra, ind. ref'y.	gal.	.12 -	—
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis	gal.	.06¼-	—
10/25 pour, same basis	gal.	08¼-	—
Patchouli, imported, cns.	lb.	90.00 -	114.00
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, undeord., tankcars	lb.	.1521-	—
crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	.13¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd, E.	lb.	.04 -	—
hydrogenated, tankcars	lb.	.1629-	—
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.60
import, cns.	lb.	3.75 -	4.50
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms.	lb.	No prices	
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	No prices	
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.85 -	8.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	3.65
Pine, destructively dist., ret. dms., l.c.l., Jacksonville	gal.	.63 -	—
New Orleans	gal.	.60 -	—
steam dist., dms.	gal.	.65 -	—
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.35 -	3.65
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms.	gal.	.18 -	—
tankwagon	gal.	.13½-	—
light, dms.	gal.	.16½-	—
tankwagon	gal.	.12½-	—
Rapeseed,[1] bulk	lb.	.13 -	—
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.14¼-	—
Texas and Okla	lb.	.13¾-	—
Oil, red, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¾-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.13½-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13 -	—
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¾-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16¾-	—
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾-	—
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	31.25 -	40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.48 -	1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 -	—
Rosin, 3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 -	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.75 -	5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	6.50 -	—
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.55 -	3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	11.15 -	11.25
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.089	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400	Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500	Nom.
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.1220	Nom.
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.80 -	1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 -	2.30
Savin, cns.	lb.	27.00 -	—
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, C.S. ports.	lb.	.089 -	—
Sesame,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1480-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.2165-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25 -	.29
tanks, works	gal.	.13 -	.16
Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1296	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.11¾-	—
winterized, tankcars, Decatur	lb.	.1354-	—
ret. dms.	lb.	.1500-	.1540
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1340-	.1347
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08½-	—
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	No prices	
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1445-	—
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310-	.1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.60 -	2.75
Sunflower,[1] imported, refiined, tanks.	lb.	.1438-	—
semi-refined, tanks.	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	7.25
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	3.25
Tall,[1] crude, lms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works	ton.	53.65 -	55.00
tanks, works	ton.	58.65 -	63.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 -	45.00
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	.05¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	—
Tallow,[1] acidless, bbls., c.l., Chicago.	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, Chicago	lb.	1360-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	.12½-	—
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.32¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.20¾-	—
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.27 -	—
Tar acid (see T).	gal.	.60¼-	—
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60 -	2.65
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.	lb.	.29 -	.29½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	.41
tanks	lb.	.28¾-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.25 -	.29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	37.50 -	42.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Wheat germ, cns.	gal.	10.00 -	13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.	gal.	.37 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.40 -	.44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.38 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.41 -	.45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.43 -	.47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l.	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.53 -	.59
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.54 -	.58
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.52 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 -	.59
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.56 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.59 -	.63
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.64 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.67 -	.71
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco	gal.	.43 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.44 -	.47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.51¼-	—
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.53¼-	.56¼
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.59 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.61 -	.64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.62½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.64½-	.67¼
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.74 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.76 -	.79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	12.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	5.15
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.85 -	10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	18.50 -	24.00
first, bots.	lb.	14.00 -	17.50
second, bots.	lb.	10.50 -	14.00
third, bots.	lb.	5.75 -	9.00
Oleostearin,[1,7] loose, Chicago	lb.	.1061-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00 -	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -	—
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	7.00 -	—
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	5.00 -	—
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	12.00 -	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	12.25 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	13.50 -	13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher			
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.80 -	—
Orange, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.17½-	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¾c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalised with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline, toner[1]	lb.	1.05 -	—
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.14 -	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.14½-	—
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex.	lb.	.14½-	—
other points	lb.	.13¾-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.14½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.15 -	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.14¾-	—
other points	lb.	.14¼-	—
Orange flowers, cs.	lb.	.46 -	.48
Orange peel, Haitian, bis.	lb.	.13 -	.15
sweet, bis.	lb.	.13¼-	.14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼



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Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.40 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms.	lb.	.60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.35 - .37
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - .17¼
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroaniline, dms.	lb.	43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.18 - .19
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, beta.	gram.	3.60 - 4.06
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
small lots, works.	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	5.25 - 5.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00 - —
smaller lots.	oz.	7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .35½
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .41
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.43 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works.	lb.	.41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1645- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½- .13
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0640- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.		
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.21 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works.	lb.	.41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.55 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.27 - —
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.33 - .40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,5] ampuls, per 100,000 units.		.48 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb.		.30 - .36
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., divd. lb.		.75 - —
smaller containers.	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
laboratory grades, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07½- .07¾
10-gal. cns., divd. E	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
Pepper, black,[7] bgs.	lb.	.68 - .69
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.52 - .53
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Mexican, long	lb.	.50 - .51
White,[7] bgs.	lb.	.70 - .71
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis.	lb.	.0823- .0850
Zone 3, same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis.	lb.	.0876- .0900
Perchloroethylene, l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0950
Zone 2, same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis.	lb.	.0923- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.	lb.	.0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ariz., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3), Col., Mont., (2) N M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05 - —
Petrolatum, USP, cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	1.28 - 1.95
Illinois	bbl.	1.67 - —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.62 - 1.67
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	1.16 - 1.50
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	1.15 - 1.55
Pennsylvania, tower field.	bbl.	3.23 - 3.35
Upper field.	bbl.	1.68 - 3.00
Texas, East.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Gulf coast.	bbl.	1.40 - 1.85
North, North-Central.	bbl.	1.36 - 1.60
Panhandle	bbl.	1.08 - 1.50
West	bbl.	1.00 - 1.40
Wyoming	bbl.	1.15 - 1.55
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29 - —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.29 - —
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2.	gal.	.04½- —
No. 3	gal.	.04¼- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.	gal.	.0630- .0640
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25 - 1.30
light	bbl.	1.35 - 1.40
diesel	gal.	.04¾- .05¼
Group 3, No. 1.	gal.	.04¾- .04¾
No. 2, straw.	gal.	.04½- .04¾
No. 3	gal.	.04 - .04¼
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04¾- .05½
No. 1, straw.	gal.	.04¾- —
No. 2, straw.	gal.	.04½- .04¾
No. 3	gal.	.04 - .04½
No. 6	bbl.	1.15 - 1.35
range	gal.	.04½- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.06¾- .07
No. 2	gal.	.06¼- .06¾
No. 3	gal.	.06¼- .06¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06¼- —
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.965 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.83 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.63 - 1.83
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92 - 2.02
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.88 - 1.98
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.92 - 2.02
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.01 - 2.06
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.98 - 2.04
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.88 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.12 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.12 - —
Petroleum, lacquer, diluent, Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.08¾- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.08¾- —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.11¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.11½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10¼- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf coast, tanks.	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.15½- —
Boston	gal.	.12½- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1680- —
Buffalo	gal.	.11 - —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1460- —
Detroit	gal.	.1710- —
Hartford	gal.	.1690- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12½- —
Newark	gal.	.11½- —
New York	gal.	.11½- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11½- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13 - —
Providence	gal.	.13½- —
Rochester	gal.	.12 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1270- —
Syracuse	gal.	.1270- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.15½- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.	gal.	.13 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.08¾- —

UNIFORMITY IS A FACTOR in Production Time!

PAINT and varnish manufacturers can probably never pattern their production on the "conveyor system" of mechanized assembly, but most certainly they have made great progress recently in improving procedures for making protective coatings. This has been possible because they are now working with materials whose uniformity has been demonstrated by performance.

That's notably true in Spencer Kellogg's Special Oils. Thanks to years of productive laboratory research, Spencer Kellogg oils provide the industry with a large selection of oils whose specific properties are carefully controlled.

A protective coatings maker now knows in advance that the oil, which he selects to produce the desired results in his formulations, will do so without variation. The high-quality standards and uniformity of Spencer Kellogg Oils prevent the spoilage of materials or lost time in re-worked runs. Therefore, the user benefits by a real saving of production time with concurrent increases in his output.

That's why, as a first step in larger production, it pays to consult with the Spencer Kellogg Technical Service Department. Their business is to know the application of Kellogg Special Oils from the standpoint of production.

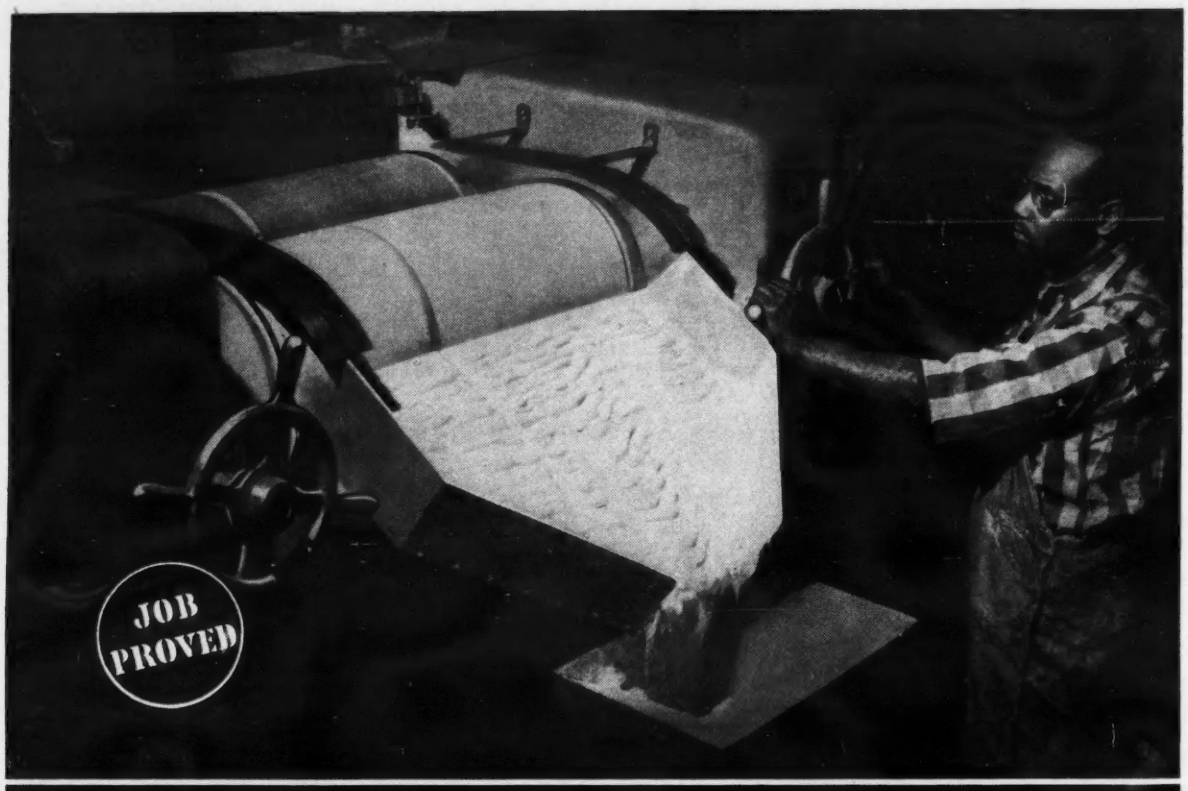
SPENCER KELLOGG
AND SONS, INC. BUFFALO 5, N. Y.
The First Name in Vegetable Oils

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaner's, tankwagon, Newark....gal. .12½- —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14¾- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 5, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .16 - .225
No. 30, tanks, same basis, gal. .17 - .220
No. 40, tanks, same basis, gal. .17¼- .220
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal. .24 Nom.
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal. .24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 f.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .13 - —
64-77, 190 f.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .11 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .12 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .06½- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13½- —
Chicago .....gal. .1460- —
Detroit .....gal. .1710- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .15½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1540- —
Newark .....gal. .13 - —
New York.....gal. .12¾- —
Philadelphia .....gal. .13 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .14 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Petroleum, solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco..gal. .26½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11⅞- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco). tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07⅛
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .14 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14½- —
Detroit .....gal. .16½- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .15½- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1540- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .12 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .13½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .14½- —
Syracuse .....gal. .15 - —
Sulphonates, 60% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Phenobarbital, cns. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .12¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .13¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- .11⅛
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .93
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 2.50
pure, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots. lb. 5.25 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, 2lb. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - .
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l..... long ton. 2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
entirely pebble, 60c. per ton higher than above prices

Phosphate rock, Fla., finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5¼% I. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 6½% I. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.90 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .32 - .38
dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .36 - .43
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, divd. E..gal. .21 - .21¾
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .23 - —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb. 16.00-17.00
Pitch, Burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05⅛
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb. 10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .66 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs., futures. lb. .23 - .23½
Danish, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .26½
Dutch .....lb. .26½- .26¾
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .25½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Potash acetate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1018- —
Potash bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms...lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., cbys., dms. ....lb. .15 - .2
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.63½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.05 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 9.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .34 - .38
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 95%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. 33½- .38½
ecwd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .33 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 72% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacosulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
pound, bbls.....lb. .25 - —



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Wherever Sun Spirits is used . . . for thinning out paints, cutting varnishes, reducing and grinding pigments . . . its uniformity and high quality mean smoother production, fewer interruptions to manufacturing, better results for you and your customers.

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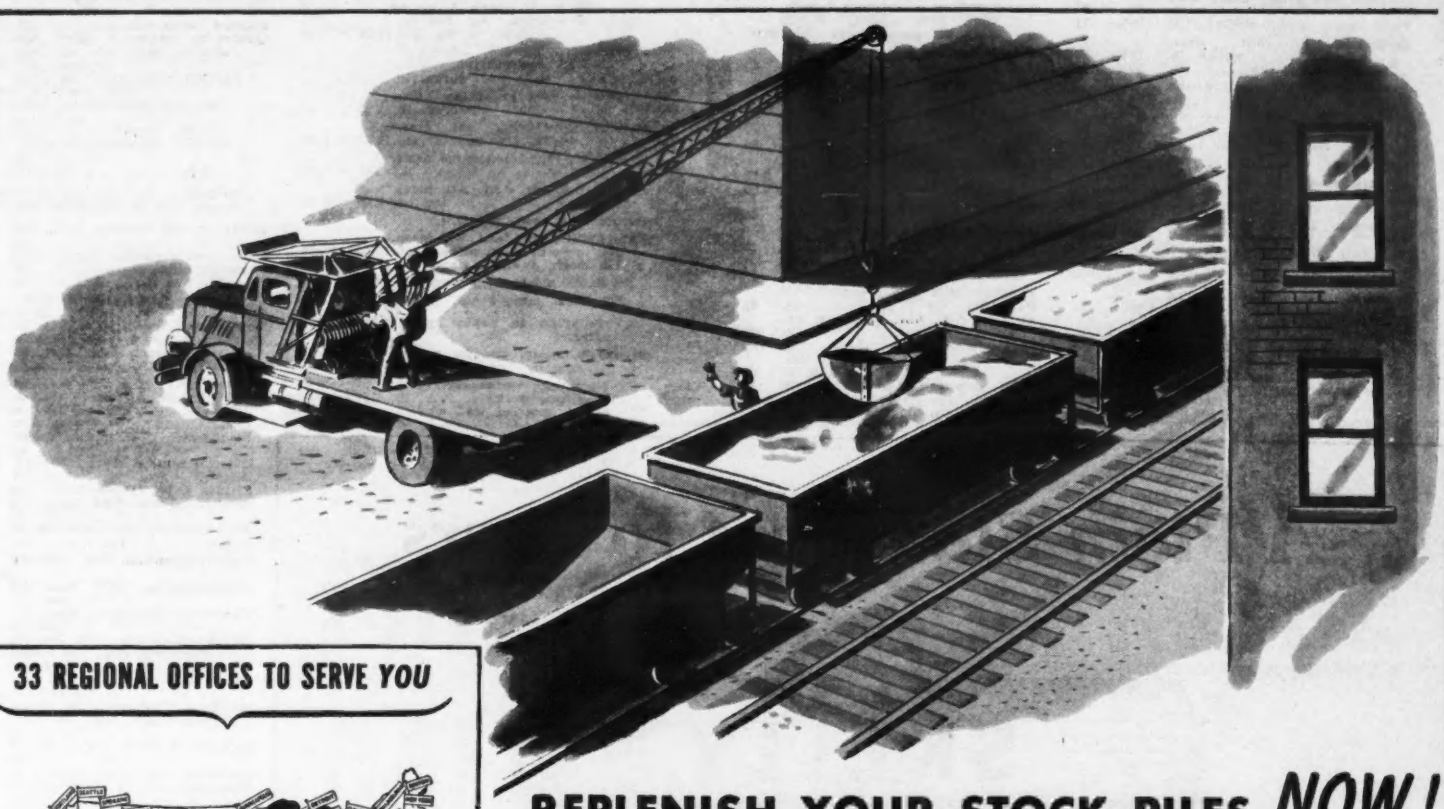
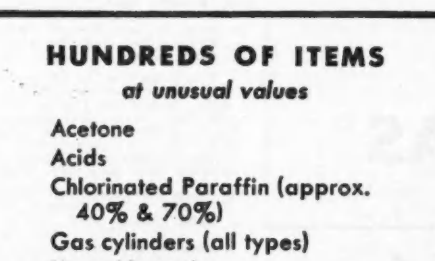


33 REGIONAL OFFICES TO SERVE *YOU*



HUNDREDS OF ITEMS
at unusual values

Acetone
Acids
Chlorinated Paraffin (approx. 40% & 70%)
Gas cylinders (all types)
Hexachloroethane
Calcium carbide
Methyl bromide
Dyes
Plastic materials
Solvents
Sealing compounds
Petroleum catalysts
Activated charcoal
Silica gel
Calcium chloride
Strontium oxides
Synthetic Rubber (Neoprene)
Dimethylaniline
Copper naphthenate
Synthetic & natural glues
Printing inks (black & colors)
and most other chemicals

REPLENISH YOUR STOCK PILES *NOW!*

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

AT LOW CASH COSTS

NEVER again will there be similar opportunity to obtain standard and special specification industrial chemicals at such savings.

Included in the hundreds of available items are a few chemicals now in short supply from usual sources, and items of special interest to research chemists.

All items are ready for quick sale. Credit terms may be arranged. It will pay you to first call your War Assets Administration Regional Office when replenishing chemical stocks or planning new production. Items not available in your Region will be located for you through the special Inter-Office Product Location Service. This sales method means quick action, prompt delivery.

EXPORTERS:
Most surplus property is available to the export market. Merchandise in short supply is withheld from export and if such items appear in this advertisement, they will be so identified by an asterisk.

FREE FACTS

Mail Coupon Today

War Assets Administration (address nearest Regional Office)

Please supply without obligation, prices, available quantities and locations of items written in below:

....
....
....
.....
(Describe item wanted)

Name.....
Firm.....
Address.....
City.....Phone..... 155-4

All chemicals are subject to priority regulations. VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II are invited to be certified at the War Assets Administration Certifying Office serving their area and then to purchase the material offered herein.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Offices located at: Atlanta • Birmingham • Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Dallas • Denver • Detroit • Fort Worth • Helena • Houston Jacksonville • Kansas City, Mo. • Little Rock • Los Angeles • Louisville • Minneapolis • Nashville • New Orleans • New York • Oklahoma City • Omaha Philadelphia • Portland, Ore. • Richmond • St. Louis • Salt Lake City • San Antonio • San Francisco • Seattle • Spokane

Potash muriate,[6] dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50 - 85% K_2O.... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potasl prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20½
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .66
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Potash sulphate,[6] NF, grain..lb. .14 - .20
[illegible] lb.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.98
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.36.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .46
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Propane,[6] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .06¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .02¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0-½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .02¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04½
Chl., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .33
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works, gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33½- —
powder, 0.6% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis, lb. .43 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, ton ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.12.00 -13.00
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, white, China, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works. ....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
[illegible] works..lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .068125- .06875
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04875- .0525
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .060 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0615- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $13 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .12 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .22 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.98.00 -99.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ozs..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .94½- .99

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .05 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Red, alizarin laze, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. No prices
light, same basis.....lb. No prices
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Resin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 80% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .26
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 20% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange)
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¼
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —

A Plain Statement to Users

Skellysolve is shipped in cars used for no other purpose. There is no chance for contamination or mixture with other materials.

of INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

"Doc" MacGee says:

Occasionally users of industrial naphthas are tempted to buy a product claimed to be "*the same*" or "*just as good*" as Skellysolve.

Here's an actual case:

A large user began buying his entire requirements from two companies, each claiming a product "just as good" as Skellysolve.

Both suppliers were given a fair trial from the standpoint of furnishing quality products and their ability to deliver sufficient quantities when needed. *Both* failed, and the user called on Skelly. Without Skellysolve to fall back on, they would have been "up against it."

In buying industrial naphthas, here are important points to remember:

—Skelly has raw materials in abundance—will continue to have for years to come. Risk of supply failure is minimized.

—Skelly offers experienced, competent technical assistance to Skellysolve customers.

—With Skellysolve, there is less danger of bad odor, high residue, great evaporation loss, unsaturated gum-forming residue.

SKELLYSOLVE IN THE INK INDUSTRY

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas of exceptional purity and closeness of boiling range. Skellysolve-C, for example, has an initial boiling point of 190° F. and an end point of only 210° F.; therefore, you get quick, final dry and eliminate "sticking" and "smearing" trouble. In addition to regular V. M. & P. naphthas and mineral spirits, the Skellysolve line also includes slow drying and narrow boiling range solvents. Our Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen are available to assist you on solvents problems. Write or wire today for full information.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Red, Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0230-	—
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0260-	—
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.027½-	—
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.06 -	—
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0660-	—
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04 -	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.60 -	2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.77 -	2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.64 -	.74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld.	lb.	1.60 -	—
Rhatany root, bgs.		.14 -	.16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	1.55 -	1.60
powd., bbls.		1.65 -	1.70
Riboflavin, bots.	kilo.	200.00 -	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's optics.	lb.	.79 -	—
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 ship't.	lb.	.28½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.29 -	.42
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
Rosemary flowers, cls.	lb.	1.55 -	1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.02½-	.03
Spanish, bls.	lb	.12½-	.15
Rosin, gum—			
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
WG, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
WW, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	No prices	
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
FF, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.95 -	—
K, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
M, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.05 -	—
N, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.15 -	—
WG, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.25 -	—
WW, X, dms., c.l., works 100 dms.		6.40 -	—
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.	lb.	12.05 -	14.80
extract, liq., dms., works per unit.		1.15 -	—
powder (see Cube root).			
Rottlerotone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	55.25 -	—
c.l., mines.	ton.	57.50 -	—
Rue bls.	lb.	.45 -	.46

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55 -	.70
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.35 -	.70
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
smaller lots	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	39.00 -	40.00
not USP, tins	lb.	38.75 -	39.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast	lb.	.32 -	.33
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.18½-	.19
futures	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Dalmatian, bls., futures	lb.	.30½-	.31
Greek, bls.	lb.	.29 -	.29½
Palestine, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¼-	.13¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Saligenin, dms., works.	lb.	15.00 -	20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90 -	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.92 -	.93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20 -	—
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.20 -	18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	19.00 -	23.25
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 -	—
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.20 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35 -	9.00
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.20 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.35 -	9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75 -	—
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	170.00-	185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 -	1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40 -	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
select, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Savory, Calif., bls.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	—
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Root, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.13½
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 -	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.30¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31¼-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.31¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31¾-	—
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.	lb.	1.85 -	—
cs., 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.75 -	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.27 -	.28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.29
2, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.27
3, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.24
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.29
Pods, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.21
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	2.75 -	2.80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.69½-	—
Boston	lb.	.70½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.71 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.73 -	—
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot.	lb.	.78½-	—
Boston	lb.	.79½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.80 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.82 -	—
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c., per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.			
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.76 -	—
Chicago	lb.	.76½-	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.79 -	—
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.71 -	—
Chicago	lb.	.71½-	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.74 -	—
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.			

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -	20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	18.00 -	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.00 -	38.00
96%-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	21.50 -	23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 -	25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	18.50 -	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	.27
Silver bullion	oz.	.90¼-	.91
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.7486-	—
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.58¼-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.58½-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.58¾-	—
single ounces	oz.	.59 -	—
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.36	Nom.
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.288	Nom.
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.87 -	.88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Western, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 -	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00 -	13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 -	.08½

Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
imp., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	.10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.14 -	.16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	.06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 -	—
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Alkylbensene Sulphonate, dms., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., wks.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	.10

Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.23 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98 -	—
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1,	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1	100 lbs.	1.53 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.73 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.18 -	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs	98 -	-

Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.18 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.23 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.23 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of north bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Mo., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Okla.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 99°, N. C., S. C., Texas and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98° Kans., Neb., W. of 99°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls extending El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El [illegible]

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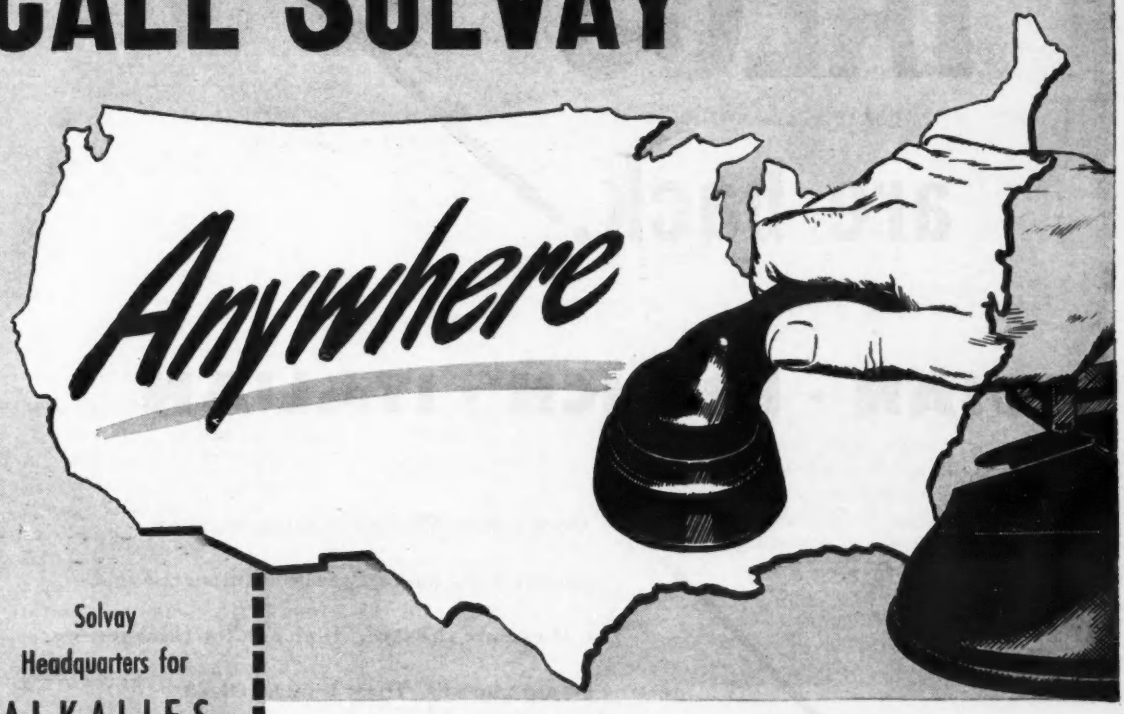

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Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
38°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 360 lbs., works..lb. 25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flaks, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.80
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.10
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50

Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers, tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70% buyers' tanks, works dry basis..100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .06½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 23-25% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.o.b. works.

Soda formate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, chys., cns...lb. .82 - .86
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms. lb. .07 - .70
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 60c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.22 - 2.27
dms., jars.....lb. 2.45 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metantiate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.85

Soda methylate, bots., works..lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .65 - .80
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works...ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.38.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.35.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.90
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.85
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works, lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 10c-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. of Mns..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l. works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .180 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate ra bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms. 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .83 - .84
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.45
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
42°, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works. lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .23½- .25¼
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.60
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 68%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 68%, tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .05½- —
flake, 70-73%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equld.....lb. .22 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .25 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .30 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 3c. per gal..gal. .25 - —
petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex..gal. .19 - —

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Ⓒ #889

Solvent naphtha, wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized.
gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works.
lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal,[7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 -
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .21
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11½
Starch,[3] corn, pearl, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.271 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.371 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.87 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.421 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.521 - —
Chicago, c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.02 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Seed, bgs .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, for hospitals, ampules, gram $20, less 20%.
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.14
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.lb. .18 - .36
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .80
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 85½c., per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.08 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 45% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

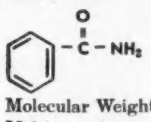
T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -18.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 90.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton.10.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton.10.00 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.00 & 10.00
Tapioca flour,[6] bgs.....lb. No stocks
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- .30¼
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¼- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .31½- .35½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.87.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .24½- —
lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works. lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
futures, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[2,4] dlvd...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.25 Nom.
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —

Hooker Research Presents Three New Chemicals with a Useful Future

Among the many new chemicals Hooker Research has developed during the past year, the three listed here have proved of such interest to research chemists and in such different areas that we feel warranted in bringing them to your attention again. Should a scanning of the condensed description cause a desire for more detailed information on any of them, we shall be glad to send you Technical Data Sheets giving more comprehensive physical and chemical characteristics. The coupon below makes it easier for you to request additional information.

BENZAMIDE

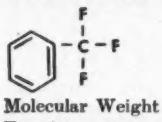


Molecular Weight	121.3
Melting point	125°C
Boiling point	290°C
Flash point	164°C
Fire point	185°C

Benzamide (Amide of Benzoic Acid) is a white, free-flowing monoclinic crystalline material. It is soluble in alcohol, acetone, hot water, and hot benzene; slightly soluble in cold water and other solvents.

Its physical and chemical properties suggest its possible application in the field of organic synthesis, including dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals and plastics. It is compatible with a limited number of resins including cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose with which it forms a firm transparent film.

BENZOTRIFLUORIDE

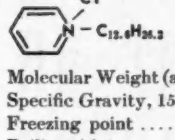


Molecular Weight	146.1
Freezing range	-28.5° to -29.5°C
Boiling range(ASTM,98%)	2.5° including 101°C
Refractive index, n20/D	1.4145±.0005
Specific gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	1.197±.001
Flash point	12°C

Benzotrifluoride is a water white liquid with an aromatic odor. It is completely miscible with most organic solvents. Thermal stability is excellent and under nitration or chlorination the CF_3 group is strongly meta directing.

A study of possible applications indicates that Benzotrifluoride may be of value in several industrial fields; dyestuffs, dielectrics, medicinals, insecticides, or other organic chemical synthesis.

LIQUID LAURYL PYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE



Molecular Weight (ave. active ingredient)	292.3
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	1.00
Freezing point	-1°C
Boiling point	100°C
pH	7.0

Liquid L. P. C. is a 30% water solution of Lauryl Pyridinium Chloride. It is a purified, non-staining, odorless, practically colorless product. It is miscible in any proportion with water and water miscible solvents as lower alcohols, acetone, and glycols. It is a cationic surface-active quaternary ammonium derivative possessing strong bactericidal and bacteriostatic properties.

Its germicidal, detergent, and penetrating characteristics suggest many possible applications in the field of detergent antiseptics, in the preparation of fungicides and disinfectants, and in textile finishing compounds. It also has possibilities in the preparation of cosmetic cotton, sterile bandages and other bactericidal or germicidal specialties.

3844

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Wilmington, Calif. Tacoma, Wash.

Caustic Soda **Muriatic Acid** **Sodium Sulfide**
Paradichlorbenzene **Chlorine** **Sodium Sulfhydrate**

Please send me more information on
☐ Benzamide
☐ Benzotrifluoride
☐ Liquid Lauryl Pyridinium Chloride

Name ..... Title .....
Company .....
Street .....
City .....

Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., dms., return, works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 4, ex whse..lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. 1.06½- 1.10
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.07½- 1.12
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .96½- —
Wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East. gal. .90 - 1.08
tanks, East.....gal. .89 - .90
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3. ton.112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .05625- .05875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .58 - .77
Indian, bls.....lb. .42 - .52
Valonia, beards, bgs., exdock.. ton. 88.00- —
Cups, bgs., exdock.....ton. 62.00- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .95 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

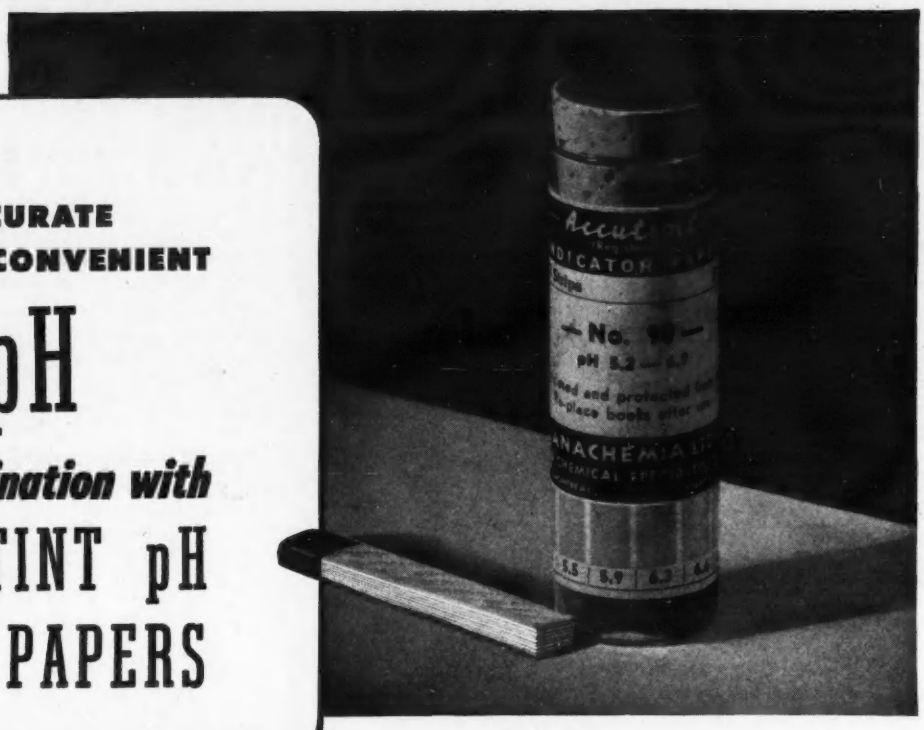
Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,5] merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.57.00 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.59.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .06095- .06345
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, lb. .0622- .0647
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .59 - .60
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs., lb. .60 - .62
slabs, cs. .....lb. .59 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
refined, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.72 - 1.74
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.78 - 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.78
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
yellow No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 2.00 - 2.03
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.98 - 2.01
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12¼- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .15 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Japan, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
170°-175°, black, smaller lots, same basis..lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .25 - .26
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis. lb. .15 - .16
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - .30
Montan, bgs.....lb. .53 - .55
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .97 - 1.00
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.

√ QUICK
√ ACCURATE
√ CONVENIENT

pH

Determination with

ACCUTINT pH TEST PAPERS



● Accutint pH test papers are simple, accurate and rapid means of making hydrogen ion determinations. Merely place a drop of the solution or press a small amount of the moist solid being examined on a strip of the test paper, observe the color change which occurs, then make a comparison with the printed color standard on the vial. Each strip reacts to produce a distinctive color reaction at each pH value within its range or indicates that an adjacent range must be used for further determination.

Wide range and fractional range Accutint test papers are available. The use of wide range papers is recommended where pH values are not known to be within the limits of a fractional range paper. By using wide range paper for an initial determination, pH can be measured within 1.0 pH, and, to obtain greater accuracy, a second determination is made with the correct fractional range paper, to within 0.3 pH.

Because fractional range papers overlap each other, it is possible to make readings to 0.2 or 0.1 pH. For example, the following pH values can be determined from the color standards of the various papers covering the range 5.0 to 8.8 pH: 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 6.8, 6.9, 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.8, 7.9, 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.6, 8.8.

If a pH indication is the first or last color of a fractional range paper, a second determination using paper of the next range can be made to check the original measurement. When a paper from a particular fractional range registers a color shade between two of the color standards of its range, the paper is signaling the user to turn to the adjacent fractional range above or below where the intermediate value will be revealed by its distinct color standard.

Each vial supplied with a printed color standard

Wide Range Test Paper

No.	A	B	C
pH Range	0.0-5.0	1.0-12.0	9.0-14.0

Fractional Range Test Paper

No.	10	20	30	40	50
pH Range	0.0-1.2	0.8-2.4	1.3-3.3	1.4-3.0	1.7-3.3
No.	60	70	80	90	100
pH Range	2.7-4.7	3.9-5.4	5.0-6.6	5.2-6.9	5.3-7.0
No.	110	120	130	140	150
pH Range	6.1-7.4	6.9-8.4	7.2-8.8	7.3-8.8	8.4-9.4
No.	160	170	180	190	200
pH Range	8.9-10.0	9.1-10.4	10.1-12.0	10.7-14.0	12.4-14.0

Accutint pH test papers offer a complete and accurate pH service of highest sensitivity. It is comprised of three wide ranges or pH localizers of superior accuracy in the high alkaline and high acid ranges as well as in all the middle ranges. These are supplemented by 20 fractional ranges, permitting close determination to 0.1 pH. By using the complete set, 144 pH values between pH 0 and pH 14 are determinable.

The wide and fractional ranges are best presented in correlation by color and by graph by the **Master Accutint Color Chart, No. S-65278** which illustrates color standards and readings of every pH value in each of the 23 fractional and wide ranges. This chart helps in the selection of the most suitable ranges or papers for a specific purpose.

S-65277 Accutint Test Papers. The strips are prepared in pad form, each pad consisting of 20 strips. Packed in glass vials each containing 5 pads or 100 strips. Color chart and instructions are provided with each vial.

Per vial .....$ .65
Per 72 Vials, 10% Discount
Per 144 Vials, 15% Discount
Per 288 Vials, 20% Discount.

S-65278 Accutint Master Color Chart. As described above. Designed to aid in the selection of the most suitable paper for a specific purpose. Each $3.25

Write for bulletin of prices and discounts.

E. H. SARGENT & CO., 155-165 East Superior Street, Chicago 11, Illinois
Michigan Division: 1959 East Jefferson, Detroit 7, Michigan

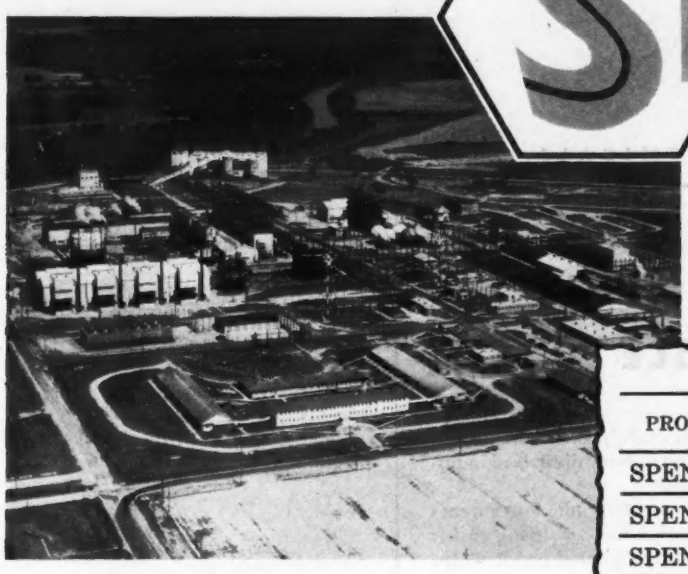
SARGENT
SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY SUPPLIES

AND NOW...

SPENSOL

SPENCER NITROGEN SOLUTIONS

...to the Fertilizer Industry



Composition of SPENSOL (Spencer Nitrogen Solutions)

PRODUCT	Ammonium Nitrate %	Anhydrous Ammonia %	Water %	Total Nitrogen %	Nitrate Nitrogen %	Ammonia Nitrogen %
SPENSOL A	65.0	21.7	13.3	40.6	11.36	29.24
SPENSOL B	55.5	26.0	18.5	40.8	9.62	31.18
SPENSOL C	66.8	16.6	16.6	37.0	11.65	25.35

SPENCER
Chemical Products

- Fertilizer Ammonium Nitrate
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Ammoniating Solutions
- Methanol
- Liquid Carbon Dioxide
- Dry Ice
- Industrial Nitric Acid
- Refrigerator Grade Ammonia
- Technical Grade Ammonium Nitrate

FOR YOUR MIXING NEEDS; NEW IN SUPPLY AND SERVICE

Another new Spencer product is now available from Spencer Chemical Company's Jayhawk Works. Spencer's great production facilities—now manufacturing vital basic chemicals for industry and agriculture, make available to the fertilizer industry a new Spencer HI-NITROGEN fertilizer product. Spencer offers for your service an experienced staff of chemists and engineers whose technical assistance is available to all users of Spencer's products.

SPENSOL nitrogen solutions will be ready for delivery in October to meet this year's unprecedented nitrogen demands. Make sure of your SPENSOL supply by phoning your orders now. *It costs no more—ask for SPENSOL!*

FERTILIZER

Spencer Chemical COMPANY

General and Sales Offices: Dwight Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri *Works:* Pittsburg, Kansas

MANUFACTURERS OF HI-NITROGEN FERTILIZER PRODUCTS

Wax, ozokerite, dom., 189-90 F., c.l..lb. .36 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermacetti, blocks, cs.....lb. .28 - .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .17 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 98½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ton. 8.00 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .27
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
7°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .17¼- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs.. works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls. .....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms. .....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls .....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.68 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .38
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .08¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .08¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .09 - —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .09¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .08¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .10½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .11 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
USP, ctns., c.l.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .18 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 smaller lots, same basis.lb. .34½- —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flaks, bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[2] pure, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .0840- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .0865- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .06 - —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .0600- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld..lb. .0915- —
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .0615- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06½- —
Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22¾- —
white, 98½%-99%, grd., kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-2,999 lbs., works.lb. .40 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis..lb. .40 - —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works..lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- .20
smaller lots, works..lb. .30 - .31¼

ORONITE CHEMICALS
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

ORONITE POLYBUTENES ARE AGAIN AVAILABLE

Again in ample supply, Oronite Polybutenes are offered in seven grades for application in many diversified industrial and manufacturing fields.

Among the many special uses of Oronite Polybutenes in volume are these: for adhesive and non-drying gasket compounds, insulated and impregnated paper wrappings, rubber latex extenders, as a dust trapping agent in air filters, in treatment of leather, for paraffine wax plasticizers, in the fabrication of electrical devices, and for many other uses.

Oronite Polybutenes are carefully engineered to fill the needs of up-to-the-minute industrial and manufacturing processes. An inquiry on your business letterhead as to specific uses in your own business will bring prompt reply.

1240

TYPICAL TESTS:

	No. 8	No. 12	No. 16	No. 20	No. 24	No. 32	No. 64
Flash Point, Clev.°F.	315	340	360	380	435	500	540
Viscosity 100°F. SSU	358	3390	5425	17160	49750	167500	347600
Viscosity 210°F. SSU	52	154	210	528	1060	3065	6075
Viscosity Index	71	75	80	100	104	115	119
Pour Point °F.	—30	—5	0	10	20	40	55
Solid Point °F.	—35	—10	—5	5	15	35	50
Gravity, API	35.4	32.0	31.0	29.8	27.9	26.0	25.0
Spec. Gravity	.8478	.8654	.8708	.8772	.8877	.8984	.9042
Lbs. Per Gallon	7.059	7.206	7.251	7.305	7.392	7.481	7.529
Molecular Weight	370	530	600	700	900	1200	1500
Neut. Number	.10	.10	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01
Sap. Number	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Carbon %	0	0	0	0	0	.01	.02
Sulphur %	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.04
Sligh Oxidation Test	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Color ASTM (Max.)	1½	1½	1½	2	2	2	2
Dielectric Strength	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Russ Building, San Francisco 4, California
White-Henry-Stewart Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials which were OPD for Sept. 2.

Atlantic Refining Names McCausland Treasurer

Norman S. McCausland, for seventeen years assistant treasurer of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has been elected to the board of directors and named treasurer. Mr. McCausland, who joined the company in 1917 as secretary to the treasurer, succeeds Paul Shuman, who died two weeks ago.

Obituaries

Henry L. Conklin

Henry Lounsbury Conklin, who was executive secretary of the Whitall-Tatum Company, prescription glassware and rubber sundries, New York, at the time of its acquisition by the Armstrong Cork Company, died in a hospital in New York September 4. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Conklin was a native of New York and became connected with the Whitall-Tatum Company in 1883. Surviving are his wife and two sons.

Charles A. Laube

Charles A. Laube, founder and vice-president of the Cliff Side Dyeing Corporation, Paterson, N. J., died August 31 in Post Graduate Hospital, New York, after a long illness. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Laube came to the United States from Switzerland in 1909. He was elected in 1930 as secretary of the Ultra Chemical Works, Paterson, and organized the Cliff Side firm in 1940.

William E. Riegel

William E. Riegel, a member of the advisory board of the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois for many years, and a pioneer in the introduction of the soybean in the Middle West, died September 3 in Champaign, Ill. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Riegel was honored by the American Soybean Association as a "soybean pioneer."

Mariano Riveros

Mariano Riveros, general representative of the Chilean Nitrate & Iodine Sales Corporation in Europe, died, September 1, in New York, where he was stopping en route from his home in Santiago, Chile, to London. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Riveros formerly was superintendent of nitrate for the government of Chile and recently was appointed commercial counselor to the Chilean Embassy in London.

Herbert E. Boner, vice-president and a director of Macmilan Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, died recently in that city. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Boner had been vice-president in charge of manufacturing for the company for twenty years.

J. Rudy Bryant, district distribution manager at Henderson, Ky., for the Gulf Refining Company, was killed August 30 when his car was struck by a railroad train at a crossing in Henderson. He was fifty-two years old.

William W. Covington, president of the Royal Crown Bottling Company, Wilmington, Del., was found dead in bed in his home at Claymont, Del., August 30 from what was said to be a heart attack. He was thirty-eight years old. Mr. Covington was sales manager for the company at Baltimore before going to the main office in 1943.

Stephen M. Ryder, president of the Chisholm-Ryder Company, canning supplies, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Hanover, Pa., and a past president of the Canning Manufacturers and Suppliers Association, died August 31 at his home in Lewiston Heights, N. Y. He was eighty-eight years old.

Ernest F. Schultz, for many years a sales representative of the Mennen Company, Newark, N. J., died August 31 at Point Pleasant, N. J., after being stricken with a heart attack the day before.

Chadkin Named Factory Agent for Oil Product

Chadkin Sales Inc., Los Angeles, has been named national factory agent for "Oil-Remuvo," production of which is now underway at the Los Angeles plant of the Hill Bros Chemical Company. The product is used for cleaning garage and other cement and brick floors and driveways.

Hazel-Atlas Stock Split Five-for-One

Stockholders of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company have approved a five-for-one split in the capital stock. The number of authorized shares was increased to 3,000,000 shares of $5 par from the present 600,000 shares of $25 par. Distribution of the new shares will be about September 17.

Electrolytic Manganese Tested in Steelmaking

Experimentation by the Bureau of Mines is reported to demonstrate that electrolytic manganese offers the iron and steel industry distinct advantages in the production of certain alloys and is at least equal to ferromanganese in the production of low-carbon steels. Electrolytic manganese, it is said, can be produced economically from domestic ores.

Data on fourteen heats of low-carbon rimmed and killed steels are presented in the bureau's report of investigations No. 3911, by F. Sillers, Jr., and R. T. C. Rasmussen. A copy of the report, "Electrolytic Manganese in Low-Carbon Steel Tests at the Stanley Works, Bridgeport, Conn.," may be got free by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25.

Iran Sets Import Quotas

Import quotas for the fiscal year ending March 20, 1947, have been established on a number of commodities by the Iranian government. The list published in July comprises two categories:—(A) For articles for which an import license is not required, which limits all sorts of lubricants to 20,000,000 rials and chemical products (including pharmaceuticals) to 100,000,000 rials; and (B) for which an import license must be got in advance from the ministry of commerce, and which includes tanning materials, at 6,000,000 rials; light petroleum distillates, at 20,000,000 rials; kerosene and derivatives, at 20,000,000 rials; dyestuffs, at 10,000,000 rials.

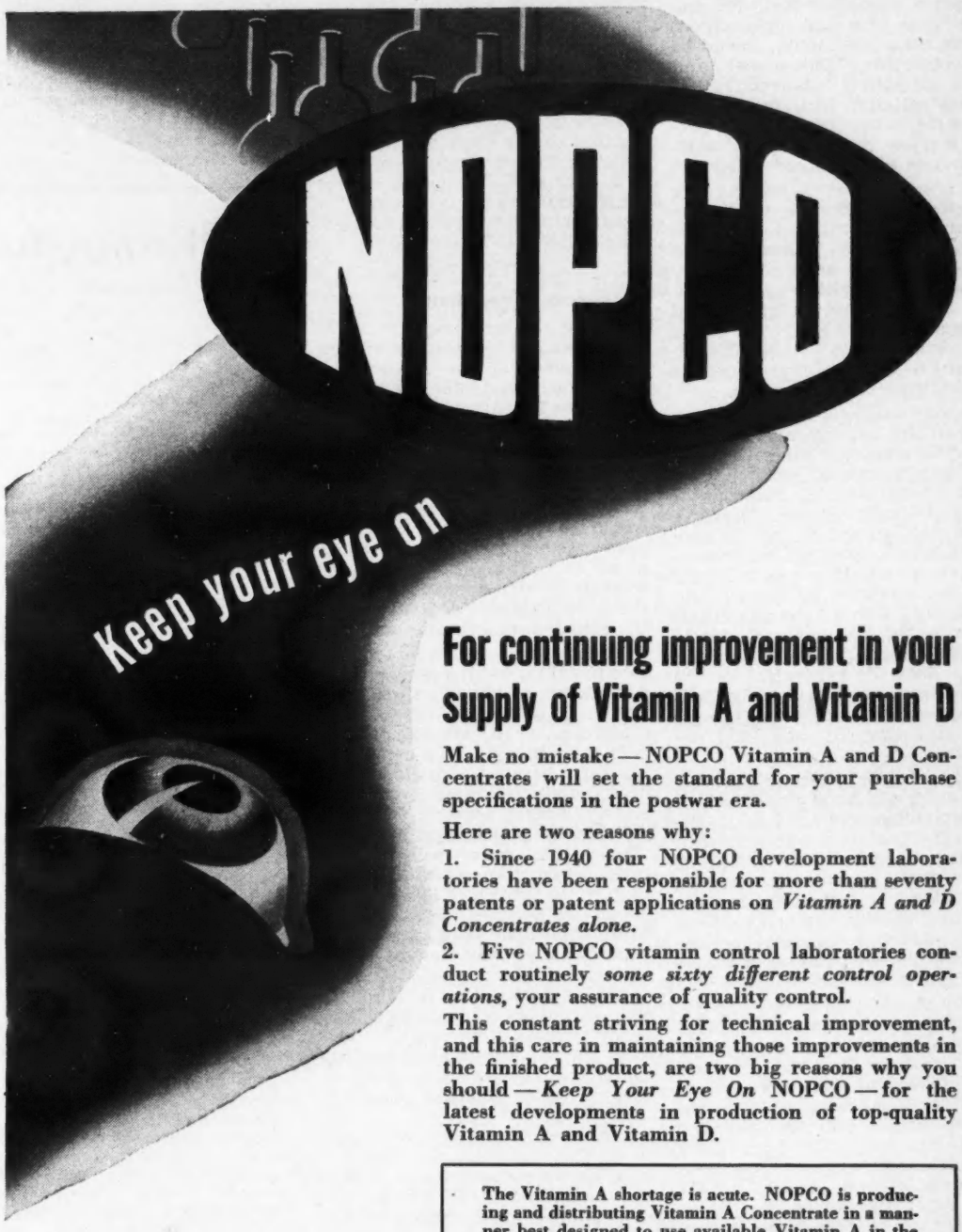
Agricultural Items

—Continued from page 5

Gum turpentine.
Lard and lard oil, all types, edible and inedible.
Linseed products for feeding purposes.
Margarine from vegetable or animal oils.
Mayonnaise and salad dressing.
Olive Oil.
Peanut oil, crude and refined.
Peanut products for feeding purposes.
Pork fat, rendered.
Salad oils.
Soybean oil, crude and refined.
Soybean products for feeding purposes.
Soybeans.
Stearic and oleic acids.
Tallow (edible), oleo stock, oleo oil and oleo stearine.
Vegetable shortening, standard and hydrogenated.

The second listing was limited to controlled items which are not agricultural commodities in the application of the act and whose continued control does not depend upon the certification of the Secretary of Agriculture. Among these products are:—

Babassu oil meal.
Brewers' yeast.
Casein used for industrial purposes.
Cassia.
Copra oil meal.
Curicuri oil meal.
Imported oils and oil stocks such as: copra and coconut oil (crude and refined), ucuhuba tallow, castor beans and the following imported oils—palm, palm kernel, rapeseed, teaseed, iroba, babassu, castor, chiaseed, cohune, coyol, garcia nutans, murumura, oiticica, ouricuri, pataua, perilla, sesame, sunflowerseed, tucum, cottonseed and peanut.
Linseed oil and products.
Marine animal oils.
Milk sugar for industrial purposes.
Palm kernel oil meal.
Rapeseed.
Soap stocks and fatty acids (raw, acidualted and distilled).
Sunflower seeds.
Tallows and greases, inedible.
Tapioca flakes, granulated and pearl.
Tung oil.
Yeast and yeast products.



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National Self-Sufficiency

For the obvious reason that the world probably will be plunged into another gigantic war before the end of the current decade, it is well that the United States government take all practicable steps to stockpile critical and essential materials for which this country must rely on others for adequate supplies. But, for the long-range program, replacement, rather than stockpiling, should be the objective. The sooner and more adequately this country becomes self-sufficient—isolated, if you will—in the commercially economic sense, the greater will be its assurance of continued existence.

It is to the task of making this country self-sufficient in all materials essential to national existence that science, technology, and industry should bend their every effort. In the light of man's present knowledge of synthesis and adaptation, there is no reason why the United States should be obliged to turn to other countries for anything it really needs.

It may not be possible to produce in this country, agriculturally or in manufacturing, the materials which now must be got from foreign sources, but none of these is irreplaceable. Perhaps, palm oils cannot be got by any practicable cultivation of domestic deserts, but other vegetable oils can be converted by science and technology into all that palm oils mean to the soapmaker. Certainly the mechanizing of harvesting can make domestic cultivation of the castor bean practicable. And science, anyway, will soon provide an adequacy of soapless detergents.

Modifications, re-esterifications, and other technical treatment, or tailormaking, surely can make the United States self-sufficient with respect to drying oils—as long as these shall remain necessary in the fields where chemical materials are rapidly replacing them. The protective coatings of the near future will need no vegetable oils, spirits, or resins.

Why should this country be dependent on others for an essential metal when many an alloy of the light metals can fully replace tin? If Norway can pack sardines in aluminum cans, why is the United States still tied to alien sources of tin? The possibilities of producing aluminum from clays or alumite—and getting potash also from the latter—are great. The sea is a practically inexhaustible source of magnesium. Where, then, are the suitcases and a hundred other articles for which the light metals and their alloys have been experimentally proved?

Is the national need for rubber to be allowed to drift again to far Pacific lands? Can it be that nothing more is to be done in the development of still better synthetic elastomers or the growing of lactiferous plants? Is there a general belief that the United States need not be materially prepared as there is with reference to military preparedness in a world that is more than ever a tinderbox? The synthesis of quinine is but a laboratory dream. But, its replacement as an antimalarial by synthetic chemotherapy has not yet been exhausted. What of quinidine in its special qualities? Well, is it not possible to grow cinchona in the United States?

Science bothers itself about cosmic rays when it should be giving all its attention to cosmic ways. The needs of humanity should be its care.

Stockpiling of critical and essential materials is a mere merchant's and warehouseman's job. There is something bigger to be done by those of greater capabilities. There is a nation of almost 150,000,000 persons to be made independent in commercial economy. Why not?

—O-P-D—

Business Teamwork

Among the more logical, not to say reasonable, suggestions for the improvement of the relations of management and labor with which the Labor Day atmosphere was, as usual, filled, one that deserves more attention than it is likely to get was the advocating of an organized partnership of management and labor. That, indeed, would be an industrial organization capable of much necessary good. And, strange as it may seem to some of those who cannot see the other fellow's side in anything, the idea is a practicable one.

Management and labor constitute the team of all business. The advantages of an organized team need no elaboration here. They can be greater in the game of business than in any other—not only relatively because of their greater need therein, but directly and concretely in many ways.

It has been proved in many instances that labor will perform better when it knows what all the pattern in which it is a part is about. It has been demonstrated beyond question that labor is not performing so well now as it did before the taking over of the job of telling it what somebody for his own advantage wants it to believe is the purpose of the pattern widened the rift between the working group and the directing group in almost every business organization.

The basic disrupter of proper, desirable, satisfactory relations between management and labor is not organized labor groups but disorganized management - labor teams. The former, of course, have made the most of the opportunities presented by the disorganization and, quite in keeping with the nature of opportunists, have not tended to correct the evils on which they thrive. Opportunists always concern themselves with symptoms, not with deep-seated ailments.

Management and labor in any individual enterprise can construct and maintain an organized partnership that will be beneficial to both. It all depends on the development of honest cooperation or earnest teamwork. That, of course, calls for intelligent leadership which can see tomorrow through the murk of today and knows that seeking temporary advantages is the best way to avoid permanent good.

—O-P-D—

Markets for Agriculture

Somebody in the United States Department of Agriculture is beginning to take a positive view of the fundamental problem of agricultural economy. In a report entitled, "Changes in Farming in War and Peace," it is declared that conditions point to the necessity, perhaps the wisdom, of departing from the idea that production should be adjusted to market demands and, instead, endeavoring in times of depression to increase the market outlets for farm products.

It has long been evident to the openminded observer that agriculture, in common with manufacturing industry, has made real progress in production but has lagged in the development of commensurate distribution. In the case of agriculture, this condition has been aggravated by the practice of applying, or trying to apply, politics, sometimes political economy, to problems whose solution is possible only through the application of properly balanced, fully rounded economic knowledge, commercial, social, and political—and especially the first sort. It has been a puzzle to those who can see things as they are to find the purveyors of political nostrums proposing and applying schemes of reduced agricultural production and at the same time deploring that one-third of the population of the country was underfed and inadequately clothed.

Fault is found with government management of agriculture for maintaining a fence between prospective bumper crops and an existing world famine. But, UNRRA cannot afford to buy potatoes in the United States because of the supported price. In that market, as well as in any other, can government be expected to push sales when it knows that the greater the volume sold, the more it must pay to producers? Why the criticism always falls upon the agencies which Congress has faced with a dilemma and not upon the buck-passing, vote-coaxing enacters of uneconomic laws is one of the things nobody knows.

Agriculture has unfilled markets at home and abroad. It does not have adequate means of reaching them. It also has yet to learn—if politics will but let it—that large volume and low unit price is the proved formula of successful business. The new official attitude offers hope.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

all rulings and memoranda on issues arising under section 722 which are issued by the council will be binding upon the revenue agents in charge, heads of field divisions, and counsel for field divisions.

As the rulings and memoranda are issued by the council they will be published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

Shipping Rule Narrowing

The next in line of the wartime agencies to go out of business will be the War Shipping Administration. Plans have been about completed for the liquidation of WSA and the consolidation of leftover operations with the United States Maritime Commission.

WSA was created February 7, 1942, to operate the wartime merchant fleet so as to permit the Maritime Commission to concentrate all its energy on ship construction. At the time of Pearl Harbor the United States Merchant Marine consisted of 1,586 oceangoing ships of 1,000 gross tons or over. This was built up through requisitions and new construction to 5,410 ships, of which 4,286 were operated by WSA.

With the ending of the war, the job has been to dispose of these ships and through allocations to the army and navy, returns to former owners, setting up of a reserve fleet, and scrapping, there now remain only 1,672 under control. These will be reduced to not more than 700 by the end of the year.

Freightcars Are Stymied

CPA Administrator Small has sent out an urgent message to the country's industrialists to help break the freightcar bottleneck to reconversion by unloading cars more quickly so that the car supply can be fully utilized. During the first seven months of this year only 21,568 new freightcars were put into service, against a minimum estimated need of more than three times that number.

The bottleneck that has developed in freightcar usage comes from so many plants being closed down on Saturday's and Sunday's. About 150,000 freightcars are unloaded each business day at present. But during the two-day weekends more than half this number have to stand untouched. Cars arriving on Friday frequently are not unloaded until the following week.

Until the makers of freightcars can replace the present wornout equipment, the only answer to the problem appears to be in putting teams to work over the weekends unloading the cars, which means payment of overtime. Mr. Small is asking that industries adopt such a practice for their own good.

Waste Fats Still Needed

Government experts are again placing emphasis on the need for salvaging used household fats. Because of the shortage of fats and oils generally, the urgency of saving these otherwise waste materials is just as great today as before. In the last three years household fat salvage collections accounted for 7 percent to 8 percent of the total supply of inedible tallow and greases, which gives some indication of how important these wastes are to the entire fats and oils supply picture.

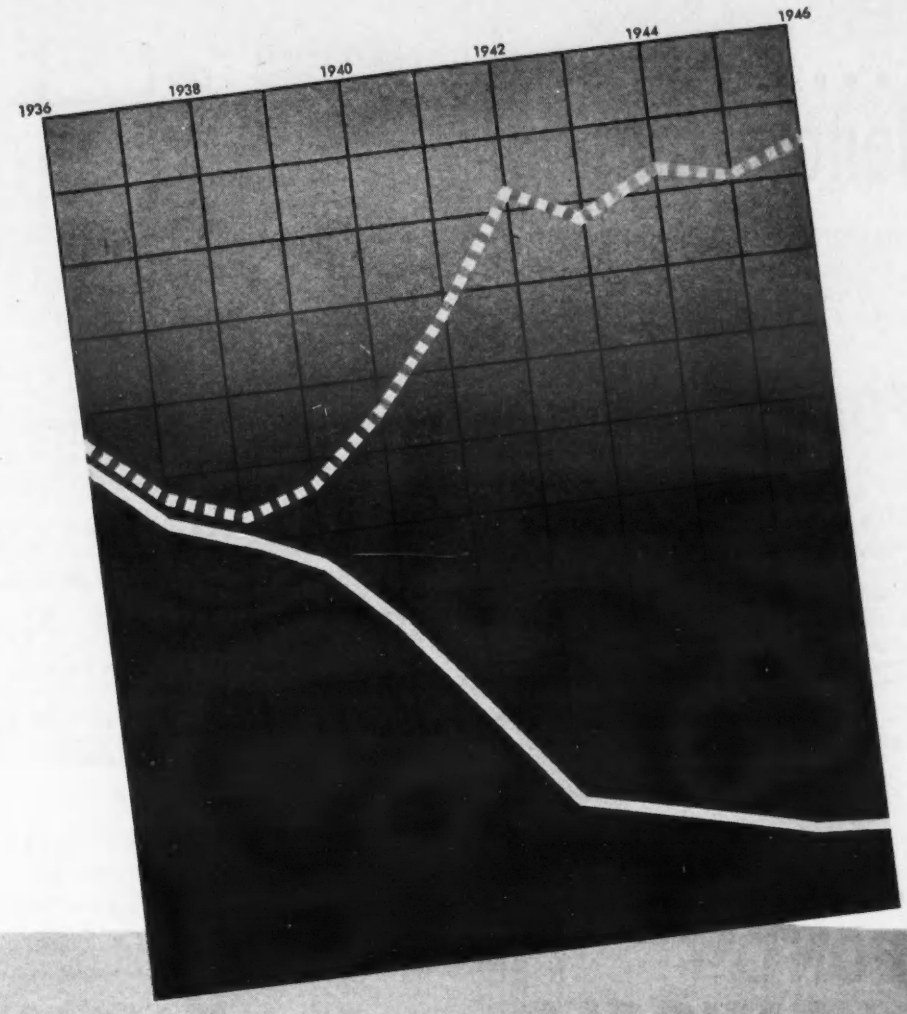
In the first four months of this year the collections were about 20 percent smaller than in the same period of 1945, although they were about 40 percent larger than in the last four months of 1945. The increase in early 1946 is traceable to bigger civilian supplies of pork in those months following supplies of pork and bacon in late 1945 that were so light that housewives could not accumulate much fat to be turned in.

Hunger Is Conquerable

On direct concern to food producers and food consumers alike, are the ultimate goals of the Food and Agriculture Organization that are to be discussed this month at the Copenhagen conference of FAO. All Americans have a stake in the goal of an increasingly productive agriculture, balanced by increasingly productive manufacturing.

For the farmer, there are possibilities of vast potential markets. The two-thirds of the earth's population now underfed represents the greatest untapped markets in the world. For the businessman, expanding production, expanding markets, and expanding trade mean healthier, profitable business. For the worker, production means jobs, income, and better diets. For the housewife, improved food production and distribution facilities mean better nutrition and a healthier family. For the people of good will, freeing the world from the fear of want is the foundation on which they hope to build a permanent peace.

The Copenhagen conference is working in the knowledge that the world does not have to tolerate hunger. Hunger is no longer a rule of nature. One man on the land can feed ten or more off the land. In this country 10,000,000 farm operators and workers are feeding a population of 140,000,000—and in the last marketing year we sent one-sixth of our food abroad!



10-Year Price Trend of Pfizer Ascorbic Acid Shows Steady Drop

The above chart shows at a glance the price history of Pfizer ascorbic acid in relation to the price history of all chemicals and allied products.

The broken line at the top represents the overall trend of the entire field. It charts the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Chemicals and Allied Products issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The solid line below illustrates the trend of ascorbic acid U.S.P. as manufactured and sold by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

While Pfizer ascorbic acid prices reversed the trend in the trade, going down instead of up in the early forties, there has been no compromise in the high quality standards maintained.

This is in line with Pfizer's policy of reducing costs to consumers as efficiency and mass production permit. Quality plus this price policy has won for Pfizer the position of an ESSENTIAL PRODUCER OF MAJOR VITAMINS.

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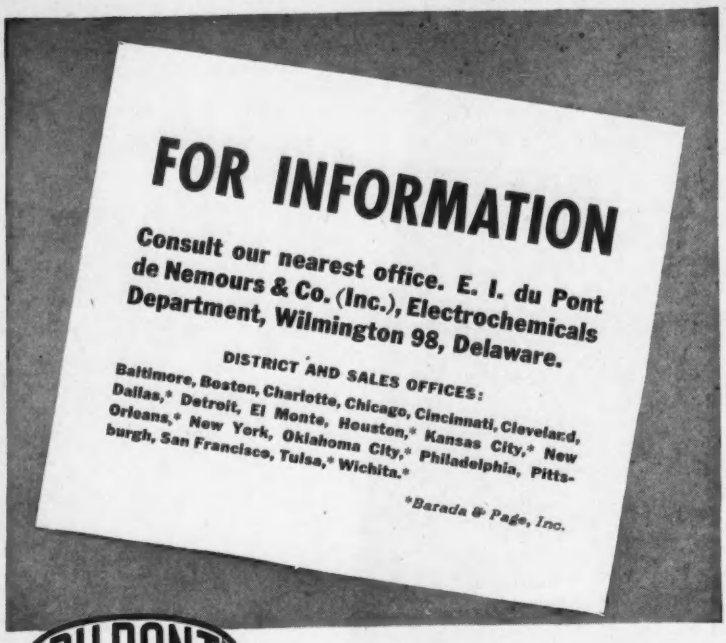
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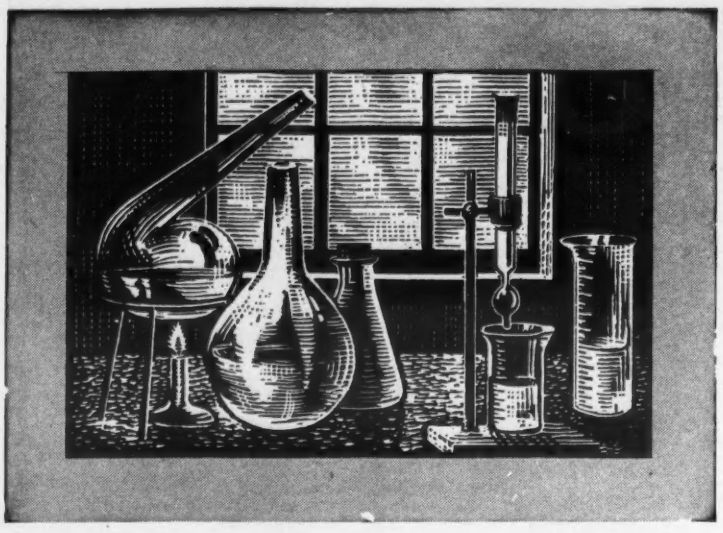

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Heavy Chemicals

Stocks of most of the heavy chemicals have remained inadequate to meet the current industrial demand and it appears doubtful if any material improvement can be expected over the remainder of the year. The effect of strikebound conditions prevailing for three months at the plants of a large producer of industrial chemicals has been fully reflected in the increased pressure on an already tense supply situation. Other producing plants that have been forced to shut down for repairs are experiencing unusual delays in receiving replacements. To add to a tight boxcar situation is the current truckmen's strike and then to further irritate the chemical movement is the acute scarcity of fiber and steel drum containers. Under those circumstances all the chemicals possible have been shipped through industrial consuming channels while first-hand inventory shelves in many instances have remained bare of supplies.

Formic acid cannot get much tighter than it is at the present time. Leading sellers state they could distribute production five times over and oxalic acid is in about the same position. This latter chemical shows every indication of a pyrotechnical display in the near future and not later than October 1. There is a limit on the amount of phosphoric acid available and muriatic and nitric acids are both in shorter supply from cutback production.

No new developments have been revealed in the soda classification. The regulator, soda ash, is about as short as it ever has been and the stringency is echoed in about every soda that has an alkali base. The only improvement uncovered in the potash chemicals was confined to chlorate where the movement from works has been of sufficient volume to restore the market to a fair degree of balance. Carbon tetrachloride is now established at a higher selling level. Chlorine appears to be growing tighter with each successive week while the avalanche of orders in calcium chloride is believed sufficient to hold that market tight for the remainder of this year and well into next. No cadmium metal was available from any source. No price revisions were announced in the copper chemicals.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $865,000 in July showed a gain of 15 percent over June and an inventory decline of 6 percent. In comparison with July 1945, their sales were up 17 percent and their inventories were off 3 percent.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 105.6 in the week ending August 30, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 106.1 in the previous week and 95.2 percent a year ago.

Aluminum Scrap—Dealers' transactions in aluminum scrap during June were nominally the same as in May, with receipts decreasing only 29 tons to total 11,653 tons, whereas a gain of 251 tons placed shipments at 11,785 tons, distributed as follows:—Sheet and clippings, 3,077 tons; casting and other solid scrap, 2,962 tons; machinings, borings, and turnings, 2,622 tons; wrecked aircraft, 1,620 tons, and the miscellaneous group, 1,504 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Alumina Sulphate—Producers have been able to meet requirements in the commercial and iron-free grades. It was admitted that consumers might have to wait a little longer for deliveries but, so far, the movement has progressed on a fairly prompt basis.

Ammonia, Aqua—Steady shipments by producers have met consuming requirements. Stocks at present are not excessive as the active movement into industrial channels has kept inventories down.

Ammonia Liquor—Output in July from coke-oven operations was up 15.5 percent from the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. The totals stood at 4,316,456 pounds in July and 3,737,272 pounds in June. Sales in July registered 3,614,301 pounds, compared with 3,248,209 pounds in June. Stocks at the end of July were 1,646,450, against 1,254,339 pounds on June 30.

Antimony Oxide—Allocations of this chemical have been covered by producers but there are no surplus stocks around at present. Export inquiry was reported active with only small quantities released for foreign shipment.

Antimony Sulphide — Demand of fairly sizable dimensions has reached the market from the metal and cyramic industries. Stocks are sufficient to meet requirements, so far, promptly.

Bleaching Powder—Continued in fair demand for home and export. Stocks not free but meeting essential wants.

Cadmium Metal—Supplies definitely short at present with demand urgent. There appeared to be no metal obtainable in the open market. Last sales recorded were at $1.30 per pound.

Calcium Chloride—Short of requirements with shipments behind schedule. Producers have not been able to build up reserve stocks and demand is being fed from production.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Higher prices have been established for this chemical. Increased costs of production, transportation and containers have combined to create a firmer market. The best price heard for drums in carlots in the local market was 73c. a gallon, and 80c. a gallon for smaller quantities. These figures represent an advance of 4c. a gallon.

Chlorine—Buying conditions are exceedingly tight with the container shortage delaying the movement from works. Consuming demand has exceeded production and surplus stocks that existed earlier in the year have been entirely liquidated.

Cobalt Chemicals—Stocks have continued adequate to meet present consuming demand and prompt shipments have remained available. Inquiry from the paint industry has not been of an urgent character.

Copper — Outlook has been improved for copper metal by the settlement of a labor strike at the mines in northern Rhodesia. The shutdown in this section was complete for the duration of two months and tied up a monthly output estimated at 20,000 tons of copper. It will take some time to restore shipments to the United Kingdom but the settlement has favored the possibility of obtaining the metal for consumption in the United States. According to reports, the interrupted Rhodesia production left the supply source mainly up to Canada and Mexico, from whom the Metal Reserve obtained some 90,000 tons during the second quarter and about 30,000 tons for delivery in the third quarter. Reports indicate that the shortage of copper in Great Britain has been so acute that the government has arranged to process a large amount of brass cartridge shells in order to extract around 60,000 tons of copper for British industrial use.

Domestic copper production rose 61 percent in July in response to late June strike settlements that permitted the resumption of operations at several of the larger copper mines of the United States and at numerous smelters on which large and small mines depend, according to the Bureau of Mines. The sharp upturn in July, concentrated in Utah and Arizona, carried production to approximately the January rate and to within 17 percent of the average monthly rate for 1945, a surprisingly quick recovery. The Strategic and Critical

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carbon tetrachloride, 4c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
171.8	171.4	169.3	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Materials Stockpiling Act, carrying "buy-American" provisions, was passed late in July. Uncertainty concerning the fate of the OPA extension bill, covering premium payments, was a deterrent on production at many small mines in July. In the absence of a ceiling price for copper and because of the expectation that the OPA would be extended, copper producers were reluctant to dispose of their copper at firm prices. The Office of Metals Reserve directed the sale of its copper at 14.37½c. a pound in the interim. Other factors that tended to have a lowering effect on production were the usual seasonal let-down and summer vacations.

Copper Scrap — Stocks in dealers' hands on June 30 were 72,330 tons, against 79,149 tons at the end of May and 52,412 tons on June 30, 1945, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—This material has commanded a lot of attention from feeders but stocks have been depleted and the market is bare of supplies. Removal of a major producer to another section and delay in the erection of a new plant has caused a temporary suspension of output. It is expected production will be resumed by the end of this month. Consumers are anxious to replenish supplies of this phosphate, which has been constantly gaining in popularity as a substitute for bone meal. The latter product is also exceedingly short at the present time.

Manganese Chloride—This chemical along with manganese dioxide has continued in sufficient supply to meet demand on a fairly prompt basis. The match and cyramic industries have been buyers of late.

Nickel Chloride—Stocks were available for reasonably prompt shipment and small lots of nickel ammonia sulphate were also around, although nickel sulphate commanded the most attention. Stocks of latter continued short although shipments against existing contracts have made some progress of late.

Nickel Formate—Supply situation tight with production restricted by the serious shortage of formic acid.

Nickel Naphthenate—Buying conditions rather tight although there appeared to be enough stock to meet the current extent of demand.

Nickel Scrap—Bureau of Mines states that the movement of nickel scrap, following the general trend displayed by other non-ferrous scrap metals, showed decreases in receipts and stocks and an increase in shipments. Receipts for the month totaled 456 tons, a decrease of 30 percent, whereas shipments to consumers increased 34 percent to total 577 tons. Stocks of 2,125 tons on June 30 were 121 tons lower than May stocks.

Potash Chlorate—Reported in better shape than noted at this time a month ago. Shipments to the match and other consuming industries have been larger since the turn of the month and at the close of last week the market showed a better degree of balance than for some time.

Soda Ash—No improvement in the supply situation. Shipments have continued considerably short of contract schedules and are being supplied direct from production as there are no inventories at the present time in first hands and none are in sight.

Soda, Bicarbonate—Not enough material available to meet demand promptly. Production restricted by the shortage of soda ash.

Soda, Caustic—No indication of easement in the supply of any forms of this chemical. Production passing steadily into industrial channels but insufficient to meet the requirements of consumers and there are no first hand inventories at present.

Soda Chlorate—Less tension was noted in this market. All the material possible has been shipped and the market's position has shown improvement.

Soda Formate—Exceedingly short for prompt shipment with output considerably behind schedules. Current demand reported far in excess of present production level.

Soda Oxalate—Rather neglected at present with little stock available and an entire absence of heavy buying interest.

Soda Silicate—Production has met demand for the different grades of this chemical without unusual difficulty. A satisfactory domestic and export demand has been covered on a fairly prompt basis.

Soda Sulphide — No appreciable change from the former tight buying conditions can be noted in this market. Lost production from plant difficulties has taken a sizable amount of material out of the market and left the supply short for anything like prompt shipment.

Acids

Acetic—Meeting essential requirements with no overflow of glacial stocks at present. Consuming demand active and backed up by a sizable export inquiry. Prices firm and unchanged for all grades.

Chromic—Stocks limited with shipments to platers confined mostly to contracts. Inquiry active and increasing and sufficient to prevent any expansion in inventories. Export demand active and unsatisfied. Importations of 9,260 tons of chrome ore recorded last week.

Hydrofluoric — Demand has been satisfied readily from stocks that appear ample to meet current requirements. Container problem has caused some difficulty, although no serious delays in shipments have occurred to date.

Lactic—Tight, with no immediate sign of easement. Shortage of basic materials has checked progress in expanding output.

Muriatic — Essential wants have been covered without leaving any excess stocks. Cutback production is having a tendency to tighten the market's position.

Nitric — Buying conditions were tighter than a month ago. Stocks meeting demand on a fairly prompt basis to date regardless of smaller output.

Oxalic—Production is tied up under contracts with no carlots available in the open market. Demand, while of miscellaneous character, has continued substantially ahead of current production. The market position is firm and prices are tagged for higher levels.

Phosphoric—No easement from the tight position of this market. Consuming demand appears to be getting further ahead of the available supply. Continued labor disturbances have continued to hold down production.

Sulphuric — Shortage of containers has been felt at some plants but the supply of acid in this area has been sufficient to meet requirements without difficulty. A steady domestic de-

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mand is reaching the market and there is an active inquiry for export.

Baltimore, Sept. 6.—The market for sulphuric acid is without any change of consequence, the demand being about the same, both for government and industrial account, and the production sufficing to take care of requirements. Production plants being practically automatic in their operations, need very few men to run them, these establishments have virtually no labor troubles to deal with, and the compensation is sufficiently fixed to leave no chance for controversy or the adjustment of any other problem, beyond the matter of getting prompt delivery of the materials required for operation. As to shipments, there is some uncertainty with the heavy offerings of freight and the limited number of cars and other facilities, which constitute the main difficulty. Also freight rates continue upward, adding to the cost of production and call for close attention. The output of acid is progressing satisfactorily and on a scale that takes care of government and private needs, with no special developments to claim attention at the present time.

Insecticides, Fungicides

—Continued from page 5

each other, call for huge amounts of materials for overseas, without warning and apparently without considering home needs, and the industry is expected to comply. Such agencies should coordinate their demands, consulting with each other and with industry, he added, because every pound of material we can produce will be needed next year.

Duty to Agriculture

Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the American Plant Food Council told the meeting that the fertilizer industry and the makers of insecticides and fungicides share the duty of dedicating themselves to the service of American agriculture.

Affirming staunch faith and confidence in the nation's private enterprise system, Mr. Woodrum declared there can be no economic stability in the country unless there is a self-sustaining and prosperous agriculture.

Mr. Woodrum stated that unprecedented demand for fertilizer may limit available supply to the individual farmer, although he predicted a record production this year. Demand for both fertilizer and insecticides is broadening, he said, as sections of the country where hitherto little use of these materials had been made now are becoming more conscious of their value.

New Insecticides

Dr. F. C. Bishopp, of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, reports that tests are being made on ten new insecticides. These include DDT, because its testing is still far from complete; benzene hexachloride; hexaethyltetraphosphate; azobenzene; "3956"; "1068"; the methoxy analogue of DDT; the fluoride of DDT; hydroxypentamethylflavan and ethylenedibromide. Dr. Bishopp said that research is confirming scientific belief that there never will be a universal cure-all insecticide; that the farmer will require some chemical knowledge and expert advice or assistance with the future highly specific insecticides.

DDT Not Good Enough

Cattlemen are strong for DDT, but they still want something better, Ray L. Cuff, Kansas City regional director of the National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, told the meeting.

What they want, he said, is an insecticide that will kill all flies that light on animals, and that will continue to kill for two weeks. Mr. Cuff declared that DDT does a marvelous job on horn flies, house flies and mosquitoes, but in the commonly used concentrations it is not effective on stable flies, horse flies, bot flies, screwworm flies and heel flies.

Nevertheless, he said new insecticides have proved to be insurance against more serious food shortage for they are the quickest, cheapest, most dependable and efficient methods of increasing beef and milk production with no extra cattle, no extra feed and very little extra labor.

Reviewing extensive tests in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, still in progress, he predicted that in Kansas and Oklahoma alone this will mean 73,500,000 additional pounds of beef this year. Tests now being made on three large Missouri dairy herds are expected to show similar results, he added.

Large-scale test results, he said, are pointing to a somewhat stronger DDT concentration than previously tried. He found that benzene hexachloride, new insecticide still in the experimental stage, works much better in Fall and Winter than in Summer heat, and is one of the few chemicals that will kill both cattle lice and eggs at one treatment. Tests with the methoxy (variation) of DDT have given uniformly good results, Mr. Cuff said, and a new "fixed pyrethrum" tried gives much longer residual effect than the old standard material.

Oil Industry's Role

The role of the oil industry in helping protect American farm crops was described by George Krieger, chairman of the agricultural development committee of the American Petroleum Institute.

Through the catalytic cracking of crude oil, he said, the oil industry is producing a wide variety of new toxic compounds to destroy various insects, weeds, fungi and other enemies of the farm. Oil men do not know what these compounds will do, he said, and they would be doing agriculture a disservice in releasing the products and thus making the farm a testing laboratory and the crops guinea pigs. Mr. Krieger said it was for this reason the industry was enlisting technical advice from organizations like the AIF.

Precautionary Labeling

Testing new insecticides for possible danger to humans is a long and expensive process, and there are not enough testing facilities in the United States to keep up with the problem, it was reported in a paper prepared by Dr. D. O. Hamblin, medical director of American Cyanamid Company, and presented for him by Dr. Arthur F. Mangelsdorf of the same company. It concluded that in the present situation, the best answer is the uniform code of precautionary labeling worked out by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and adopted by responsible producers, on a "leaning-over-backward basis."

Dr. L. Gordon Utter, chairman of the technical advisory committee, described the alignment and projected operation of the reorganized committee. He said that his report was not fully detailed since the board of directors of the association had not yet officially approved the organization of and the recommendations made by the committee.

Membership in the associated totaled sixty-four, an increase of twelve over 1945, according to the report of E. H. Hart, chairman of the membership and information committee. The new members he listed were as follows:

The Agricultural Supply Company, Grand Forks, N. D.; Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York; Carbola Chemical Company, Natural Bridge, N. Y.; Crop-Saver Chemical Company, Chicago; Farm Bureau Services, Lansing, Mich.; Long Island Produce & Fertilizer Company, Riverhead, L. I.; McLaughlin Gormley King Company, Minneapolis; Michigan Fertilizer Com-Company, Lansing, Mich.; Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Orbis Products Corporation, New York, and J. R. Watkins Company, Winona, Minn.

The report of L. L. Hedgepeth, chairman of the legislative committee, covered the activities of the joint committee that served both the association and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association until May 28, this year, and the present committee which was organized when the joint group was dissolved on that date.

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ALGAROBILLA—4,666 bgs, Littlejohn & Co, Huasco
ALMOND OIL—150 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Genoa
AMBERGRIS—9 bbls, Geck Trading Corp, Lisbon
ARABIC GUM—304 bgs, Raphael H Elmaleh, Lagos
ARROWROOT—2,524 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, St Vincent
ARTISTS MATERIAL—10 cs, Winsor & Newton, London
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—52,937 bbls, Shell Oil Corp Curacao
ASPHALT, REFINED—3,677 bbls, 155 dms, Barber Asphalt Corp, Port Spain
BALATA—100 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Itacoatiara—77 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Itacoatiara—9 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Itacoatiara—31 cs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Itacoatiara—53 cs, Earle Bros, Itacoatiara—15 cs, Chicle Development Co, Itacoatiara—18 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Itacoatiara—344 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Trinidad—14 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal—30 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Cartagena—43 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Buenaventura
BALSAM OIL—4 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Lagos—9 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Lagos
BALSAM TOLU—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Barranquilla
BARBASCO ROOT—60 bls, H V Albrecht, Callao
BARYTES—2,400 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Walton
BAUXITE—Bulk, Aluminum Import Corp, St Thomas
BAY OIL—1 dm, 1 cs, Barclay Bank, Roseau
BEES WAX—400 blocks, Dadant & Son, Lobito—250 blocks, Bank of London & South America, Lobito—119 blocks, Lenape Trading Co, Lobito—60 blocks, Paul & Stein Bros, Lobito—54 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Alexandria—24 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Alexandria—25 bgs, William Garretson, Alexandria—73 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Buenos Aires—10 bgs, Smith & Nichols, El Salvador—24 bgs, Universal Investment Co, Havana—10 dms, E A Bromund & Co, Havana—40 bgs, Machado & Co, Sanches—6 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Sanchez—13 seroons, H H Pike, Porto Plata—13 bgs, Machado & Co, Porto Plata—7 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Porto Plata—30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo—86 bgs, Machado & Co, Trujillo
BICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1 cs, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
BILE—5 cks, American Ferment Co, Buenos Aires—5 cks, Maltbie Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
BRUCINE—5 cs, New York Quimine & Chemical Works, London
CAPSICUM—365 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Lagos—381 bgs, M J Golombeck, Lagos
CARDAMOM—52 cs, H A Sothern, Porto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—100 bgs, C S Greene & Co, Tutoya—63 bgs, Bakelite Corp, Tutoya—438 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Tutoya—412 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Tutoya—150 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Tutoya—25 bgs, Natural Products Corp, Tutoya—28 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Tutoya—126 bgs, Strahl & Pitch, Tutoya—236 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Fortelaza—134 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bahia—56 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—339 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Buenos Aires—250 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Buenos Aires—1,000 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—1,665 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Recife—20,496 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia—3,418 bgs, Brown Oil & Chemical Co, Bahia—5,158 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia
CASTOR OIL—211 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Santos
CHALK—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, London
CHICLE GUM—57 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Trinidad—214 bls, Chicle Development Co, Porto Barrios
CHILLIES—963 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Lagos—324 bgs, M J Golombeck, Lagos—430 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Lagos—430 bgs, Lagos—169 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Dar Es Salaam
CHINA CLAY—160 cks, E Fougera & Co, London
CHOLIC ACID—4 cks, W R Warner & Co, Buenos Aires
CINCHONA BARK—1,062 bgs, Reconstruction Finance, Porto Barrios
CINNAMON—90 bls, Max Van Peis, Colombo—34 bls, Joensson & Cross, Colombo—254 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Colombo—204 bls, Alltransport, Inc., Colombo—100 bls, Simon F Bedoya, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—54 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Colombo—5 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Porto Barrios—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Porto Barrios—2 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Porto Plata
CLOVE LEAF OIL—46 dms, Trubek Laboratory, Tamatave—71 dms, Madagascar Agency, Tamatave—33 dms, New York Trust Co, Sainte Marie—5 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sainte Marie
CLOVES—300 bgs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Tamatave—555 bgs, C M Sillevoldt, Inc, Tamatave—667 bgs, Joesson & Cross, Tamatave—500 bgs, Meyer & Brown Corp, Tamatave—600 bgs, Trubek Laboratory, Tamatave—300 bgs, A G Dunn, Aamatave—2,000 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co, Tamatave—2,030 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Sainte Marie—1,000 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Sainte Marie—1,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Sainte Marie
COCOABUTTER—423 bls, General Cocoa Co, Bahia—417 bls, Ernest Adler Co, Bahia
COLOMBO ROOT—137 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Tamatave
COTTON LINTERS—662 bls, Crespi & Co, Antigua—2,230 bls, Armstrong Trading Corp, Poti—529 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co, Santos
CUBE ROOT—50 bgs, Morris Hess & Co, Callao
CRESYLIC ACID—318 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Liverpool—100 dms, Republic Chemical Co, Liverpool—55 dms, Crowley Tar Product Co, Liverpool—110 dms, London
CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Rio de Janeiro
DIVI DIVI—150 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp, Barranquilla
DYES, ANILIN—128 cks, Geigy Co, Antwern
ERGOT—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Oporto—20 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Oporto—10 bgs, Guiness Mahon Co, Oporto
EUCALYPTUS OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Porto Barrios
EUPHORBIA—59 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Poti
FENNEL SEED—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
FUEL OIL—408,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba—65,754 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GAS OIL—64,500 bbls, First National Oil Corp, Tampico
GELATIN, POWDERED—86 bbls, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—353 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles
GERANIUM OIL—11 cks, Matadi
GINGER—57 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kingston
GLANDS—75 cks, Sami Svendsen, Buenos Aires—1 ck, G D Searle & Co, Buenos Aires—28 cks, 8 tcs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires—655 cs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires—13 tcs, 2 crates, Armour & Co, Montevideo—56 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Montevideo—24 tcs, Chas Hollinshed & Co, Montevideo—44 cs, Montevideo
GLUE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co, San Antonio
GLUESTOCK—138 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Buenos Aires—300 bls, General Hide & Skin Co, San Antonio—325 bls, M M Peisek, San Antonio—282 bgs, Karr, Ellis & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—98 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Antwerp
GRAPHITE, FLAKE—1,750 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Tamatave—1,250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave—1,000 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
GUAIACWOOD OIL—7 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—2,963 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton—9,623 bgs, United States Gypsum Co, Windsor—11,778 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
IRON OXIDE—185 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Malaga—140 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Malaga—100 bbls, Banca Nacional de Mexico, Malaga—300 kgs, Malaga
HENBANE LEAVES—75 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Alexandria—97 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria—7 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Poti
HENNA LEAVES—108 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
IPECAC ROOT—12 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal—4 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Cristobal
KOLA NUTS—100 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Porto Barrios
LICORICE ROOT—200 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Poti
LIME JUICE—75 cks, D F Young, Roseau—75 cks, Dalton Cooper, Inc, Roseau—16 hhd, Barclay Bank, Roseau—125 hhd, Furness, Withy & Co, Roseau
LIME OIL, DISTILLED—9 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Grenada—6 dms, 50 cs, Barclay Bank, Roseau—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
LIVER EXTRACT—315 cs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—90 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Larnaca—50 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Larnaca—50 bgs, E Meer & Co, Larnaca—70 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Larnaca—20 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Larnaca—270 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa—150 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—41 cs, C T Wilson & Co, Grenada—19 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Grenada—6 cs, Wood & Selick, Grenada
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—28 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London—100 cks, Import Chemical Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—6,500 tons, Amtorg Trading Corp, Poti
MANGROVE BARK—1,868 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Dar Es Salaam
MANIOC MEAL—1,667 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Parnhyba—1,667 bgs, Advance Chemical Co, Parnhyba—10,724 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Fortaleza—11,902 bgs, Fred Colin, Fortaleza—3,360 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Fortaleza—833 bgs, Fred Cohn, Maranha—2,000 bgs, United Distillers of America, Belem—1,980 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Belem—5,000 bgs, World Wide Commodities Corp, Belem—2,500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tutoya—2,500 bgs, Pebel Spring Distillery, Tutoya—1,050 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Tutoya—1,840 bgs, Geismar & Co, Fortaleza—327 bgs, Tapioca Flour Mills, Bahia—1,166 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Bahia—1,447 bgs, Anasar Corp, Bahia—2,667 bgs, Maranha—1,980 bgs, Belem
MARJORAM LEAVES—100 bgs, W E Martin & Co, Arica
MASSARANDUBA—1 bl, L W Dumont Co, Itacoatiara—24 cs, Simmonds & Grey, Itacoatiara—72 cs, Chicle Development Co, Itacoatiara
MENTHOL—10 cs, H S Dorf & Co, Rio de Janeiro—25 cs Volkart Bros, Santos
MICA—21 cs, Siegried Cassell, Buenos Aires—98 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Calcutta—815 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta—870 cs, J F Garneau, Calcutta—293 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Calcutta—200 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta—450 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta—726 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta—1,675 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Calcutta—300 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Tamatave—182 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
MOLASSES—2,300 bbls, American Molasses Co, Barbados—250 bbls, American Worcestershire, Barbados
MONTAN WAX—204 bgs, London
MUSTARD DROSS—720 bgs, Atlantic Sales Corp, London
NUTMEGS—104 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Grenada—42 bgs, C F Wilson & Co, Grenada—100 bgs, Gollin & Co, Grenada—50 bgs, Simmons Product Co, Grenada—20 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Grenada—20 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Grenada—63 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
NUX VOMICA—340 bgs, A Helmrath, Inc, Calcutta
OLIVE OIL—42 dms, 170 bbls, Balbo Oil Co, Beyrouth; 82 bbls, Albert Cory, Beyrouth; 20 bbs, Superintendence Co, Beyrouth; 250 dms, Nicola Maffia, Genoa—1,000 cs, Locatelli, Inc, Leghorn—2,500 cs, Borolio Import Co, Leghorn
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata—100 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
OURICURY WAX—86 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bahia—56 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bahia—56 bgs, Davis Irvin, Bahia—112 bgs,

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PAPAIN—69 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa—7 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Mombasa
PATCHOULI OIL—1 dm, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Mombasa—1 dm, Schimmel & Co, Inc, Mombasa
PEPPER, GROUND—150 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Alicante
PERILLO GUM—60 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Cartagena—72 cs, Chicle Development Co, Barranquilla—31 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Buenaventura
PETITGRAIN OIL—16 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Montevideo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—177,160 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Cartagena—198,205 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras—105,527 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—15 bgs, Ben Hur Products, Inc, Kingston—180 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kingston—215 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
POTASH SALT—30 kgs, Mager Bros, Inc, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—250 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa—250 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,155 bgs, Harold J Schluter, Buenos Aires—2,100 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires—41,756 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—2,000 flasks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
RESIN MUCUGE—60 bgs, Herman Weber & Co, Bahia
RHATANY ROOT—11 bls, Peek & Velsor, Arica—14 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Arica
RICE FLOUR—6,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Santos
ROSADINHA—5 cs, Simmons & Grey, Itacoatiara—46 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Itacoatiara
ROSEWOOD OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Itacoatiara
SADDLE SOAP—100 ctns, J J Gavin & Co, London
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Schwab Bros. Corp, Calcutta; 540 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta; 225 bgs, Bank of London South America, London, Calcutta—1,700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, London
SESAME SEED—167 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal; 2 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cristobal
SHARK LIVER OIL—3 dms, American Home Product Co, Buenos Aires—5 dms, Borden Co, Buenos Aires—7 dms, Collet-Week-Niebecker, Inc, Buenos Aires
SHEELITE—225 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Bluff
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, London—1,000 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta—115 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta—40 bgs, Grace National Bank, London
SIENNA EARTH—28 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Leghorn
SOAPBARK—99 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, San Antonio—227 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SORVA—480 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Itacoatiara—161 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Itacoatiara—656 cs, Chicle Development Co, Itacoatiara—835 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Itacoatiara
SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED—65 cks, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Liverpool
TALC—3,200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—14 cks, S B Penick Co, Port Spain
TANTALITE ORE—400 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,500 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Tutoya—1,000 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Fortaleza—1,759 bgs, Anasae Corp, Fortaleza
TARA—180 bgs, Otis Astoria Corp, Callao
TARTAR—2,707 bgs, United States Commercial Co, Marseilles
THEOBROMINE—720 cs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Bahia
THYME LEAVES—200 bls, Levy & Levis Co, Marseilles—67 bls, Chase National Bank, Marseilles—25 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Marseilles
TONKA BEANS—32 cks, Machado & Co, Port Spain
TUCUM KERNELS—9,230 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Parnahyba
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATE—29 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao—ore, 1,300 bgs, Philipp Bros, Receife
UMBER EARTH—393 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Larnaca—304 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Larnaca
VANADIUM ORE—3,650 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, 1 ck, Barclay Bank, Roseau—2 cks, 1 ck, Dodge & Olcott Co, Roseau—23 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave—163 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave—11 cs, L & R Millen, Tamatave—35 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamatave—54 cs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co, Tamatave—13 cs, W J Bush & Co, Tamatave—42 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Tamatave
WATTLE BARK—6,984 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban—extract, 3,951 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WOLFRAM ORE—400 bgs, Banca Minero De Bolivia, Arica—1 bg, Philipp Bros, Arica
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Tamatave—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave

Baltimore

ASBESTOS—1,000 bgs, Durban
BAUXITE—2,333 tons, Paramaribo
BONES—1,563 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
CHROME ORE—1,500 tons, Frank Samuels & Co, Lourenco Marques—2,750 tons, Mutual Chemical Co, Lourenco Marques—5,010 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Beira
FUEL OIL—237,293 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba
GAS OIL—30,788 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba
NICKEL OXIDE—72,800 bgs, Metal Reserve Co, Cuba
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—80,260 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—23,021 bgs, Tannin Products Export Corp, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—6,307 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—4,764 bgs, Durban

Boston

VANILLA BEANS—57 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Tamatave

Chicago

GLANDS—102 cs, 75 cks, 23 trcs, Wilson Laboratories, Buenos Aires—92 bbls, International Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
MANIOC MEAL—5,000 bgs, Alk, Wermser & Co, Parnahyba
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, First National Bank, London
TUCUM KERNELS—1,538 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods, Tutoya
VANILLA BEANS—19 cs, Barclay Bank, Roseau—52 cs, Huntzikers, Inc, Tamatave

Cincinnati

SAGE LEAVES—31 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Larnaca

Detroit

GLANDS—6 cks, Parke, Davis & Co, Buenos Aires—30 tcs, Parke Davis & Co, Montevideo
KOLA NUTS—52 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Kingston

Indianapolis

ERGOT—100 bgs, Eli Lilly & Co, Oporto
GLANDS—374 cks, 76 cs, 1 bbl, Eli Lilly & Co, Buenos Aires—49 tcs, Eli Lilly & Co, Montevideo

Los Angeles

NUTMEGS—41 bgs, Ben Hur Products Co, Grenada—12 bgs, Chilli Product Co, Grenada

Norfolk

MICA SCRAP—2,080 bgs, Asheville Mica Co, Calcutta
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,100 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires—14,881 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp, Buenos Aires

Peoria

GENTIAN ROOT—67 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Marseilles

Philadelphia

BONES—6,297 bgs, Baugh & Sons Co, Buenos Aires—313 bgs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires—979 bgs, Armour & Co, Santos
COCOABUTTER—157 cs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
CRESYLIC ACID—190 dms, J H Faunce, Inc, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—50 dms, Judson Sheldon Corp, Buenos Aires—49 dms, Bemmont Paper, Inc, Buenos Aires—171 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—2,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Calcutta
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,100 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—385 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
VANILLA BEANS—48 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Tamatave—49 cs,. Camax Co, Tamatave

Rochester

THYME LEAVES—63 bls, R T French Co, Marseilles

San Francisco

NUTMEGS—36 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Grenada—45 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Grenada—44 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Grenada—25 bgs, McClintock-Stern Co, Grenada—20 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Grenada
SHARK LIVER OIL—20 dms, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Buenos Aires

Oil Marketers Ass'n To Meet September 27

The National Oil Marketers Association will hold a one day convention in the Morrison hotel, Chicago, September 27. In addition to the reports of officers and members, and the discussion of independent oil jobber problems, there will be two speakers for each of the two sessions of the convention.

Following the report of the president, Roy W. Blair, Lincoln Oil Company, Troy, Mo., the morning session will be addressed by Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Anti-Trust Division. Mr. Berge will speak on the application of the anti-trust laws to the petroleum industry.

Raymond Shaw, president of the Chek-Chart Corporation, Chicago, will address the afternoon session at its opening on "Peace Time Prospects for the Oil Marketer."

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Labor Relations

—Continued from page 3

tional unions talk about industrial wage patterns and general industrial demands and platforms. Where does the small businessman fit into them? Can he take these national labor policies, conceived and designed primarily for mass-production industries and large single industrial units? Some thought and consideration here is essential.

Space does not permit broad discussions of the problem. A few suggestions might, however, be in order.

Small business is very much a personal one, with the relationship between employer and his employees likewise more personal. This the union must recognize both in the writing of the contract and its day-to-day relations with the small employer. As business mortality tables will show, small business is a group possessed with a minimum of security. It is this fear of security that is uppermost in the small employer's mind. The union, in dealing with him, must appreciate this frame of mind and attune its dealings with him accordingly.

Understanding Is the Key

The small businessman needs no "coddling" or soft treatment. He has certain economic advantages which support his survival in our competitive system. These must remain; for, if destroyed, whether by union, industry, or government, our fear for his economic survival will be justified.

Labor policies may be conceived and established on overall national bases with general programs of demands and aims. These cannot, however, be applied inflexibly to the small employer. Their adjustment to the needs and effect on the smaller business units in industry is essential. Union leadership at the local level must know and understand this.

Far too often, a disparity in bargaining position arises between the small businessman and his nationally organized union, a disparity often due to the employer's lack of knowledge and experience with labor relations and a perspective and a point of view which may not always be understood and appreciated by the local union leadership. Smaller industry with its problems and hazards peculiar to itself in many respects calls for a separate approach to its labor problem, with its union contract designed to meet its own situation and requirements and its day-to-day relations likewise so adjusted. Our unions must realize the vital part they play in maintaining the role of the small businessman in the industrial life of our country. Considering that a majority of the employees in the country are still employed by employers with less than 500 employees, the small businessman's relations with his union is indeed an important one. There is much that the unions might do to improve it.

ACS Activities

-Continued from page 7

thought and originality. He will receive the prize at Chicago on September 11, during the 110th national meeting of the Society.

Professor Price, who is 33 years old, made important contributions to World War II research on antimalarial and chemical warfare agents. He was cited for "highly creative work in the study of the reactions of olefinic and aromatic compounds—particularly in connection with the mechanism of vinyl polymerization and aromatic substitution."

A native of Passaic, N. J., Professor Price graduated from Swarthmore College in 1934, and pursued advanced studies at Harvard University. He went to the University of Illinois in 1936 as a special research assistant and was an associate professor there from 1942 to 1945. During the summer of 1945 he was a lecturer in the Institute of High Polymer Research at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He joined the Notre Dame faculty last February.

During the war, Professor Price devoted much of his time at the University of Illinois to research on the synthetic chemistry of anti-malarial agents and the detection and removal of chemical warfare agents from contaminated water.

Delaware

Dr. George E. Holbrook, assistant director of the Jackson Laboratory of the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's Delaware section. He succeeds Dr. S. S. Rossander, also of the Jackson Laboratory.

Other officers of the Section for 1946-47 are Dr. R. F. Schultz, director of the experiment station of the Hercules Power Company, vice-chairman; Dr. A. A. Pavlic of the experimental station of Du Pont, secretary, and Dr. J. D. Park of the Jackson Laboratory, treasurer.

Dr. Holbrook joined the Jackson Laboratory in 1933 as research chemist and chemical engineer. He was vice-chairman of the Delaware Section in 1945-46, and served as secretary in 1944-45.

Western Connecticut

Dr. Edward C. Sterling, founder of the Edcan Laboratories in South Norwalk, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's Western Connecticut section. He succeeds Dr. R. C. Swain of the American Cyanamid Company.

Others officers of the Section for 1946-47, all of whom are on the research staff of American Cyanamid, are: R. O. Roblin, vice-chairman; T. G. Rochow, re-elected secretary, and H. J. Wing, treasurer.

Dr, Sterling founded the Edcan Laboratories for the manufacture of rare organic chemicals for research, particularly carcinogenic hydrocarbons, in 1938.

Allied Chemical

—Continued from page 7

the type of research work are left wholly to the schools.

The twenty-two institutions at which the Allied corporation will maintain graduate fellowships in the 1946-47 year are:—

University of California, California Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Cornell University, Duke University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, University of Iowa, McGill University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, University of Pennsylvania, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Princeton University, Purdue University, University of Wisconsin and Yale University.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There has been a noticeable slackening of interest for sizing materials for nearby and forward requirements, because of the prospective record breaking corn crop this season. Consumers confined trading to occasional carlots for actual requirements. This lack of interest resulted in an easier tone in imported materials and prices have scored sharp reductions from recent high levels at primary centers. Business in tapioca flour was affected by the embargo placed by the Brazilian government on the shipment of tapioca and other starches from Brazil. Consumers were of the opinion the cornstarch supply situation would materially improve within the next two months and prices of other sizing materials should be in line with this product. Production of cornstarch and other derivatives was readily absorbed against orders and supplies were still limited. Processors production quota has been expanded to 85 percent for September, an increase of 5 percent. This was expected to help ease the supply situation next month and further improvement was looked for as the harvesting of corn crop progresses.

OPA has announced that prices of corn dextrin and cornstarch will continue under ceilings as of September 1.

No improvement was noted in trading for tanning materials last week. Tanners showed a good inquiry for quebracho extract for forward requirements, and for wattle bark and extract, while little attention was accorded to other imported materials. The trade awaited the announcement by OPA of the transferring of imports of wattle bark and extract to MIPR so that prices will be permitted at landed costs, with customary markups. Reports from Peru stated that limited supplies of tara pods and powder were held at prices well above import ceilings. Inquiry of late has been active.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)*

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.2	296.2	296.2	300.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Alumina, Acetate—Market remains steady under an active demand. Supplies are not liberal and well held at current levels. Withdrawals against orders were also in good request.

Bichromates — Conditions in this market continued on a firm basis. Steady demand against current contracts absorbed the output and surplus stocks were in scanty supply. Export inquiry was keen, with shipments affected by the lack of material.

Zinc Dust—Production was reported at 1,571 short tons during May, compared with 1,413 tons the previous month. Stocks at the end of May totaled 1,519 tons, it was reported by the Bureau of Mines.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Business continued light and spotty and mainly for immediate requirements. Supplies on spot were reported liberal which kept the market easy, especially for trading in large quantities.

Dextrin, Corn—An active demand continued to take the output against former orders. Producers were accepting business subject to delay in delivery. Price was firm at ceilings.

Egg Yolk—While trading was limited the market was reported fairly steady. Most sales were restricted to small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged.

Rice Flour—Arrivals were reported at 6,000 bags at New York from Brazil last week and were consigned against former orders.

Sago Flour—This market was quiet. Limited supplies on the spot were quoted nominally at 14c. per pound for small quantities. Inquiry for shipment from Java also lagged.

Starch, Corn—Consumers continued to absorb the output against orders recently placed. Surplus stocks were still reported scarce but improvement in the supply situation was expected within the next two months upon the heavier receipts of corn. Production quota for September was increased 5 percent to 85 percent. Prices were steady and unchanged. Visible corn supply declined 833,000 bushels for the week ended August 31 to 10,902,000 bushels, compared with 3,837,000 bushels a year ago, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade. No purchases of cornstarch or corn syrup were made by the Department of Agriculture in July. Total purchases of corn starch since January 1 totaled 71,008,000 pounds at the f.o.b. cost of $3,121,479, and corn syrup 100,640,000 pounds at $4,217,393.

Starch, Potato—Buying interest for nearby and forward delivery was reported active. Mills in Idaho were expected to start operations on local potatoes by the middle of the month. New starch was offered in a limited way at 10c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills Idaho, for late September or early October shipment. Small lots on the spot were quoted at 15c. to 16c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Tapioca Flour—As a result of the placing of an embargo on shipments of tapioca and other starches from Brazil by the Brazilian government, business was at a standstill last week. Consuming inquiry was moderate. Prices were reported entirely nominal at 6c. to 10c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, depending upon grade. Last sales heard were reported at 6c. for low grades for prompt shipment. Supplies on the spot were still scanty. Arrivals of 5,260 bags at New York last week were delivered against former orders.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Restrictions on the use of chestnut extract were removed August 31. Demand against contracts was reported moderate and the market remains steady at ceilings.

Divi-Divi—Arrivals were reported at 150 bags for delivery on prior orders. Consuming inquiry continued slow. Primary markets were reported steady, with shipments held at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was reported inactive and the market was dull and featureless. Shipments were offered freely, with tanners practically out of the market. Prices were unchanged and nominal. Imports totaled 1,868 bags at New York last week for delivery on former contracts.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals totaled 99,110 bags last week and were consigned on previous contracts. This market remains firm at ceilings. Inquiry for forward requirements continued keen.

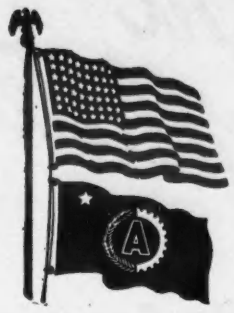
Tara Powder — An active demand was noted for shipment, but business was restricted by scanty supplies which were held above ceilings at primary markets. Arrivals were reported at 180 bags at New York last week.

Valonia—Arrivals included 16,910 bags of valonia, 637 bags of beards, and 8,136 bags of cups at New York and Philadelphia last week, and were consigned against former contracts. Offerings for shipment from Turkey were fairly liberal. Consuming interest was reported moderate. Beards were quoted at $88 per ton and cups at $62 per ton, ex dock, U. S. ports. Recent trading was reported at these levels.

Wattle Extract—Trading was in abeyance, with buyers awaiting the decision of OPA to lift import ceilings and place prices under MIPR, which permits trading at landed costs, plus normal markups. Announcement of the new order was expected shortly. Arrivals of bark totaled 6,980 bales and 8,715 bags of extract last week for delivery against former orders.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALBUMENS



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Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar production was lower last week owing to a decline in steel output. The indicated rate was 84.5 percent, and the decline was possibly accountable to the holiday. The basic chemical supply was somewhat spotty. Buying conditions remained favorable in benzol, toluol and xylol, but in other directions stocks were definitely short with no real easement in sight. Phenol was in shorter supply, with the tension mounting under the cutback production sustained from the strikebound conditions prevailing at a major synthetic producing plant. Both crude and refined naphthalene were exceedingly tight with no appreciable relaxation in the demand for crude uncovered by the continued shutdown of a large producer of phthalic anhydride. Reports were current that the plan to bring 30,000 tons of creosote oil from the United Kingdom to aid domestic consumers had been successfully completed. This material is expected to arrive later in the year, but probably will not relieve the tight situation to any important extent, as demand is too far ahead of domestic production or any other material that is in sight. Prior to the war, it is stated, imports were equal to 25 percent of domestic consumption. Production of crude coaltar, pitch, cresylic acid and cresols is sold heavily ahead, with the open market practically bare of supplies.

Anilin oil was reported to be experiencing better distribution as production has gradually increased under freer benzol, but in most of the other intermediates stocks were short, with a possibility of becoming tighter on account of the continuance of labor disturbances. Most of the hydrogenated solvents remained available, although progress in production has been restricted by the difficulty in securing some of the essential basic coaltar chemicals.

Steel operations for the week beginning September 2 were scheduled at 84.5 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 89.4 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 89 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,489,200 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,575,000 tons in the previous week, and 1,675,000 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production and supply figures in some of the following market reports refer to coke-oven byproducts and were compiled by the Bureau of Mines, unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.2	128.2	128.6	128.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Stocks remained available for prompt shipment with demand active both for home and export shipment. Production has been gradually gaining and at present has evened off demand in fairly good shape. July output of the motor grade was 23.2 percent higher than in the preceding month, the total registering 3,134,602 gallons against 2,544,862 gallons in June. Production of nitration was up 43.5 percent, showing 3,476,308 gallons in July, compared with 2,422,382 gallons in June. Industrial pure gained 6.6 percent at 6,076,571 gallons, against 5,700,908 gallons in June. Output of all other grades was down 44.2 percent, the July total being 107,287 gallons and the June total 192,241 gallons. Stocks on July 31 included 1,376,108 gallons of motor grade, 1,856,149 gallons of nitration, 2,269,049 gallons of industrial pure and 89,448 gallons of other grades. On June 30, the supply of motor was 1,190,461 gallons, 1,481,942 gallons of nitration, 1,935,088 gallons of industrial pure and 123,321 gallons of other grades.

Coal Tar—Considerably more demand than supply at present with no indication of easement in sight. July production was up 19.5 percent for crude at 58,875,945 gallons, compared with 49,265,893 gallons in the preceding month. Sales in July amounted to 33,160,096 gallons, a gain of 16.3 percent over June. Stocks at the end of July were 26,802,562 gallons, compared with 27,493,276 gallons on June 30.

Creosote Oil—Stock situation remained definitely tight with no easement in sight for the remainder of the year. So much production was lost during the recent coal strike, that producers cannot supply the regular consumers in full. Meanwhile, demand has steadily increased through the constant expansion in wood processing plants. According to trade reports, several of these plants are idle because they cannot secure shipments of creosote oil. Railroads have placed large orders for ties and utilities companies are in the market for millions of poles, all of which require creosote processing. It is stated that negotiations have been about completed for the importation of 30,000 tons of creosote oil from Great Britain later this year. While this will help some, it is not enough to affect the overall tight supply position. Domestic production in July was up 21.4 percent from June. The totals were 2,616,423 gallons in July against 2,154,553 gallons in June. Stocks at the end of July were 684,492 gallons, compared with 866,056 gallons on June 30.

Cresylic Acid—Market supply continued definitely short with shipments below consumers' requirements. Demand from the synthetic resin industry was exceedingly heavy while the active inquiry for tricresylphosphate showed no signs of easement. Importations last week were 773 drums, all from Liverpool.

Naphthalene—Expectations that strikebound conditions prevailing at a major phthalic anhydride producing plant might ease the demand for crude naphthalene have not been realized. Both crude and the household varieties have remained short of requirements and the market appeared just about as tight as it did a month ago. Production of both grades in July was up 42.3 percent. July output amounted to 7,316,084 pounds and June 5,143,115 pounds. Stocks on July 31 were 2,120,804 pounds, compared with 1,911,496 pounds at the close of June.

Phenol—Market position remained definitely tight. Considerable production of synthetic has been lost by labor difficulties at a prominent producing plant and this influence has been reflected in a steady tightening of available stocks while consuming demand has been fully sustained.

Pitch—Production heavily sold ahead and practically unavailable in the open market. Some export inquiry reported that is unfilled.

Pyridin—No improvement in buying conditions was reported. The refined grades essential to manufacture of pharmaceuticals were exceedingly scarce. July production of crude, dry basis, was 35,298 gallons, against 18,131 gallons in June. Refined output in July was 10,862 gallons, compared with 9,177 gallons in June. Stocks on July 31 were 99,849 gallons of crude, dry basis against 100,392 gallons on June 30. Stocks of refined at the end of July were 4,480 gallons, compared

Coke By-Products

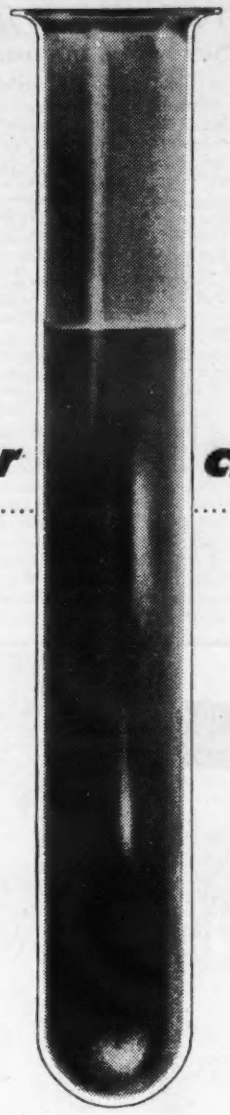
Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Aug. 30 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,019,160
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,390,880
Benzol	gals.	3,325,680
Coaltar	gals.	12,337,200
Creosote oil	gals.	686,592
Naphthalene	lbs.	16,306,560
Phenol	lbs.	193,104
Toluol	gals.	665,136
Xylol	gals.	150,192

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

coal-tar chemicals



BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
PHENOL
CRESOLS
XYLENOLS
CRESYLIC ACID
FROZEN NEUTRAL OIL
TAR ACID OILS
PYRIDINE
PICOLINES
LUTIDINES
QUINOLINE
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PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
AND OTHER COAL TAR CHEMICALS

KOPPERS

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

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with 3,244 gallons at the close of the preceding month.

Toluol—While stocks were not of a character to depress the market, there appeared to be plenty of material to meet the current extent of consuming demand on a reasonably prompt basis. Production of the nitration grade in July was 1,101,059 gallons, compared with 813,140 gallons in June. Output of industrial pure stood at 214,494 gallons in July, against 190,211 gallons in June. Production of all other grades in July was 82,269 gallons, against 127,866 gallons in June. Stocks at the end of July included 2,640,078 gallons of nitration, 306,120 gallons of industrial pure and 123,498 gallons of other grades. On June 30, the supply of nitration was 2,579,206 gallons, 267,903 gallons of industrial pure and 91,656 gallons of other grades.

Xylol—Appeared about on even beam in this section and without unusual market feature. Production in July was up 22.7 percent from June. The totals were 562,980 gallons, including all grades, in July and 458,675 gallons in June. Stocks on July 31 were 525,326 gallons, compared with 414,412 gallons at the close of June.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Activity was at levels reflecting continued market interest in the coaltar bases. The tone of the market was generally firm, with sellers showing no inclination to make important concessions. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were: Benzol, pure, in tankcars, 15c. per gallon freight allowed; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c.; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Market conditions did not vary a great deal last week. Supplies were available under limitation but the stringency in some of the basic materials along with a somewhat better consuming demand has strengthened the market and tightened the overall supply situation. The present pinch in phenol has prevented expansion in the output of cyclohexanol and necessarily kept the production of cyclohexanone down, while demand for the latter has increased for solvent uses in cellulose esters, ethers and synthetic as well as natural resins. Improved demand has kept stocks of cyclohexane relatively low as producers are not having much difficulty in getting benzol at the present time.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Buying conditions have not improved since the turn of the month. Production is running short of current demand, leaving the market situation definitely tight.

Cleve's—About all the production at present is being channeled to regular consumers in the dyestuff trade. Market position tight.

Fumaric—Consuming demand, mostly from the synthetic resin industry, has exceeded current production and the tight position of the market shows no signs of easement.

Gamma—Production moving for essential requirements of regular consumers in the dyestuff trade. Market maintains the same tight position formerly noted.

Maleic—Anhydrous grade, appeared tighter and it was reported that production does not compare favorably with that noted earlier in the year. Demand active for synthetic resins and protective coatings.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Distribution has shown a tendency to improve although progress has been limited on account of labor disturbances. A steady miscellaneous inquiry is reaching the market which has prevented the expansion of inventories.

Anthracene—Continued in light supply with limited shipments reported on a fairly prompt basis.

Catechol—Somewhat tighter than recently noted but available for prompt shipment.

Dinitrophenol—Getting in shorter supply owing to the stringency in phenol. This intermediate, as well as others using a phenol base, are feeling the influence of the present shortage of phenol.

Phthalic Anhydride—Buying conditions are about as tight as they ever have been. Output has been cutback for several weeks on account of labor difficulties at one of the major producing plants while demand has been steadily increasing.

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Sulphur Ocean Freights Revision Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision in ocean freight rates on shipments of sulphur in bulk and bags from United States gulf coast ports to European destination ports and one port in North Africa has been approved by the War Shipping Administration.

The new rates, contained in rate orders No. 592 to No. 599, are as follows:—

592—From gulf coast ports to Eire, $14.35 per ton in bulk and $14.60 per ton in bags.

593—To northern Ireland, Falmouth, or Plymouth, $14.35 in bulk and $14.60 in bags; to London, $15.10 in bulk and $15.35 in bags; to Aberdeen or Grimsby range, $15.35 in bulk and $15.60 in bags; to all other United Kingdom ports, $14.85 in bulk and $15.10 in bags.

594—To Holland, $13.40 in bulk and $13.65 in bags.

595—To Belgium, $13.40 in bulk and $13.65 in bags.

596—To French Atlantic ports, $14.85 in bulk and $15.10 in bags.

597—To French Morocco, $14.35 in bulk and $14.60 in bags.

598—To French Mediterranean ports, Algeria, Tunisia, and the Island of Corsica, $15.90 in bulk and $16.15 in bags.

599—To Italy and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, $15.45 in bulk and $15.70 in bags; to Adriatic sea ports, $15.25 in bulk and $16.50 in bags.

Cooley Retires From Spotted Fever Work

After fifteen years as senior entomologist with the United States Public Health Service Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., Dr. R. A. Cooley, authority on the Rocky Mountain spotted fever tick, has retired from active service at the age of seventy-five years. He was appointed to the Public Health Service in 1931, after service as State entomologist in Montana since 1903.

Dr. Cooley has made many valuable contributions to the control of agricultural pests, but he is best known for his major role in the battle against Rocky Mountain spotted fever. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member and former president of the Entomologists, and a member of the American Association of Economic Entomological Society of America and Phi Kappa Phi.

Texas Mineral Deposits Surveyed Economically

OPD Washington Bureau

Sulphur, phosphate rock, salt, petroleum, clays, limestone, gypsum, and copper, lead, and zinc ores are among the minerals covered in a report of the United States Geological Survey and the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology on the mineral resources of the Trinity river tributary region of Texas and Oklahoma.

The report, prepared for the information of the army engineers in connection with the proposed construction of a nine-foot canal channel along the upper Trinity river, discusses the location and distribution of each mineral commodity found in the area and gives brief descriptions of their uses in industry, methods of exploitation, economic factors involved, the degree of their present development, reserves available, and data on production up to the present time. It is a two-volume publication and may be inspected at the United States Geological Survey library, Washington; Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas; office of director, Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman, Okla.; Trinity Improvement Association, 1308 Commercial Standard building, Seventh and Main streets, Fort Worth 2, Texas; Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Texas; Post Office, Liberty, Texas, and Post Office, Crockett, Texas.

Int'l Superphosphate Assn. Resumes Activities

The International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association has resumed its prewar activities. Most of the pre-war members in Allied and neutral countries have already rejoined, and the association has decided to defer the question of admitting members from Axis countries pending the negotiation of peace treaties.

The association is resuming its former publications of statistical information covering the industry and is also planning in some other suitable place the experimental work formerly carried on in Hamburg.

A. Waller, of Holland, has been elected president of the association, with R. Audoin of France, F. G. Clavering Fison of the United Kingdom, H. Stevenius Nielsen of Denmark, and Robert Standaert of Belgium named as vice-presidents. F. Lavaste of France and P. Wonsild of Denmark were selected as honorary vice-presidents, while R. M. Collins took the position of secretary. Offices of the association are at 44 Russell square, London, W, C.1.

Insecticides, Equipment Wanted in Argentina

OPD Washington Bureau

Argentina is badly in need of insectidal agents and mechanical equipment for their application to combat a plague of locusts. The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture is in the market for 100 tons of dinitro-orthocresol and 1,000 tons of hexachlorocyclohexane.

According to C. C. Concannon, of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, prices on these materials are to be quoted c.i.f. Buenos Aires, payment against sight. Bids may be cabled to the agricultural ministry or addressed to the Argentine embassy in Washington. Some of the commodities will be purchased from an appropriation of $9,000,000 authorized by the Argentine government.

In addition to the two materials, the Argentine ministry seeks bids on 500 mechanized dusters, 120 trucks, 200 pickup cars, twenty low-speed airplanes for dusting, and 20,000,000 meters galvanized sheetiron fencing.

Davison Chemical Elects Roop Treasurer

M. C. Roop, formerly secretary and controller of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, has been elected treasurer of the company and will continue to hold the office of secretary. W. B. McCloskey, formerly assistant secretary and assistant controller, has been named controller.

J. E. Hardesty, formerly manager of the company's tax department, has been elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, and will continue to handle tax matters of the corporation. F. J. Griffin, formerly with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will be assistant conrtoller of Davison.

Freeport Sulphur Names Carrington to New Post

J. C. Carrington has been appointed director of public relations for the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, Langbourne M. Williams, president, announced last week. Mr. Carrington has been a member of the Freeport organization since 1939.

Trade Briefs

Olin Industries Inc. announces that RDX, explosive developed in World War II, will be used commercially in new type blasting cap.

DDT and its derivatives are analyzed with reference to their physical properties by Howard L. Andrews, William C. White, Loubov R. Garnow, and Dorothy C. Peterson in reprint No. 2701 from Public Health Reports of the United States Public Health Service.

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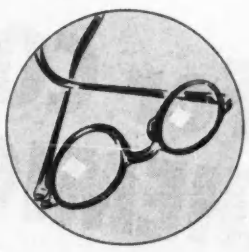
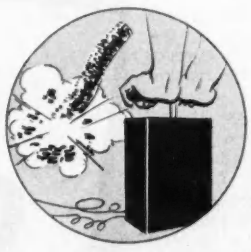
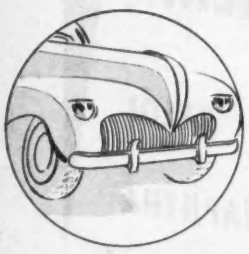


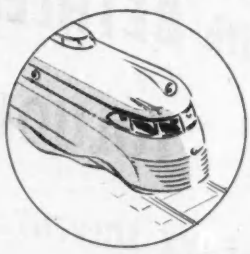
Glass . . .

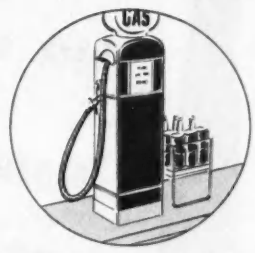


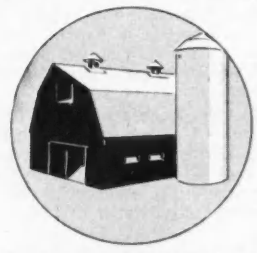
Explosives . . .

Adhesives









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Agricultural Chemicals

Demand has relaxed for some of the agricultural materials and the markets have progressed along lines incident to the off season period. There was considerable buying interest, however, in sulphate of ammonia, potash and superphosphate with shipments channeled to the larger fertilizer mixers as many of the smaller ones have suspended operations until the first of the year. Feeders were in the market for dried blood, tankage and bone meal with sellers not inclined to offer the first two items because of the uncertainty regarding OPA policy in reference to ceilings. The general outlook for the organics continued uncertain and will remain so until the extent of production is determined. One of the largest suppliers of castor pomace continued strikebound and there was an entire absence of offerings for prompt shipment during the week. Reports of menhaden fishing operations were satisfactory although the hauls were below the all time record established a month ago. Nitrate of soda found more demand from industry than from agriculture.

Activity in the fungicide and insecticide markets is practically over for agriculture for this season. It now appears that essential requirements were covered regardless of the various bottlenecks encountered and that early buyers experienced the least difficulty in obtaining shipments. There will be no large carryover of calcium arsenate this year as stocks are about exhausted. The big reserve inventories of this chemical at the beginning of the season prevented a supply situation that might have been distinctly acute.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Byproduct production from coke in July was up 18.7 percent from the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total registered 129,684,999 pounds, compared with 109,266,455 pounds in June. Stocks at the end of July were 93,557,525 pounds, against 50,340,750 pounds on June 30. Sales in July amounted to 86,068,012 pounds, compared with 90,605,349 pounds in June.

Bone Meal—Feeding grade has continued firm since decontrolled, with very little material available. No trading was reported in the fertilizer varieties, and it was not clear whether prices were going to be rolled back to former ceilings.

Dried Blood—Short supplies of domestic material and confusion regarding OPA policy have checked trading. Expectations were that former ceilings were to be restored, but there was no official announcement to this effect to date. There is no ceiling price on imported stock, but the apparent price differential does not favor importations at this time.

Fish Scrap—Reports from Baltimore indicate a fair catch of menhaden, but hauls are substantially lower than the record set a month ago. It is stated that most of current production is channeled to the Chicago area to be converted into meal for feeding purposes.

Soda Nitrate—Firm market position reported, with stocks below normal dimensions. Present movement directed mostly to the chemical industry.

Tankage—Quiet with a tendency to await clarification of OPA policy. Chicago quoted feeding grade at $7 per unit ton. Importations of 6,307 bags from Santos were recorded last week.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Acidulators are calling for sizable shipments from mines and the combined movement has kept the inventory situation from showing any appreciable expansion. Exports of phosphate rock from French Morocco in the first six months of 1946 were expected to reach 1,370,000 metric tons, representing 62 percent of North African deliveries, according to foreign advices. Stocks accumulated during the war permitted the export from Morocco in 1945 of 1,648,000 tons, although production in that year was only 1,470,000 tons.

Superphosphate—An amendment to RMPR 205 has permitted an advance of 1c. to 75c. per unit at Lake Charles and at Shreveport, Louisiana, and of 3c. to 87c. per unit at Searsport, Maine. The advance was made to cover higher transportation costs of phosphate rock from mines. Local demand was sufficient to maintain a tight market position, the movement being chiefly to the larger mixers who operate on an annual basis.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72.1	72.1	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

No easement in demand could be noted at this time regardless of the off season influences. Mixers are taking all the material they are entitled to. Production for the year is estimated at close to 800,000 tons and the general distribution plan for agriculture will follow recommendations of the Department of Agriculture. At best, it is not believed that mixers will receive more than 60 percent of their requests for the coming season. Importations for the first five months of this year are placed at 3,452 tons of muriate.

Insecticides

At the close of the season, it is apparent that the most essential requirements for insecticides and fungicides have been covered regardless of bottlenecks created by strikes, container shortages and transportation difficulties. There are still some shipments of calcium arsenate going forward to special areas but stocks of this chemical are down to an exceedingly low level suggesting that the carryover this season will be practically nil.

Advices from Equador state that between July, 1944, and June, 1945, more than 1,000,000 pyrethrum plants were distributed and approximately 60 acres were placed under cultivation. After a report of October, 1945, showed a pyrethrin content of 1.49 to 1.57 percent for flowers from the Ambato region, a United States firm offered to take a trial shipment of up to 5,000 pounds, and it is understood that 1,500 pounds have been shipped. A new survey was made and farmers informed of market possibilities, so that a demand now exists for plants for the planting season in September and October. The 1946 crop is expected to total 5,000 pounds.

Department of Agriculture has announced a public hearing to consider placing Georgia and South Carolina under federal quarantine because of the recent discovery of infestations of the white-fringed beetle in those states. The hearing will be held in room 3106, Department of Agriculture, South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue Southwest, Washington, D. C. at 10 a.m., September 12. Surveys have been made annually over wide areas to determine if this insect exists in places not previously known to be infested and during the past Spring and Summer infestations were found in a number of localities in 39 counties in Georgia and at Columbia, South Carolina. Farm lands as well as industrial and residential areas were found to be infested.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Stocks of sulphur are meeting all requirements and, aside from occasional transportation delays, the movement is satisfactory. Large consumers, in most instances, keep their inventories sufficiently large so as to avert any transportation inconvenience. Regular consumers are responsible for a steady movement of both domestic and imported pyrites. The price situation is unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price features in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week were reductions in quotations on normal butyl acetate and alcohol produced by fermentation processes in Illinois and Indiana, Quicksilver continued to develop a firmer undertone. Quinine was hard to come by and substitutes got plentiful demand. Bismuth and cadmium salts showed strength that related to the present cost of both metals. Codliver oil was in excellent supply and moved at firm prices. Alcohol prices were still awaited and open billing by producers continued. No agar turned up from Japan—and the war was over a year on September 2. Adeps lanae was easy and competitive without further decline in quotations being reported.

For the second week running, a large amount of quicksilver reached here from Europe. Last week, 200 flasks came from Leghorn, Italy, and in the previous week 8,196 flasks had reached here from Bordeaux. This latter lot was said due to be re-exported, a curious "saying" since few countries in the Western hemisphere, other than the United States, would take such a quantity.

Demand for codliver oil encountered good demand and the excellent call for other fishliver oils met low supplies and went unsatisfied in numerous instances. Tartar products were all firm and, considering the increase in available raw material, the state of stocks of tartaric acid, cream of tartar and the like was not entirely satisfactory.

Iodides were fully steady. Cacodylates were reasonably competitive but prices held well. Minor alkaloids were generally articles of real strength based on below normal stocks and a high cost of production based on limited and expensive raw materials.

Acetanilide—This article continued far from being plentiful. Production and consumption were separated quite widely and immediate betterment of the relationship seemed unlikely. The market was very firm in all its aspects.

Acetone—Demand showed a tendency to broaden and the movement was generally more active. Market undertones were firm to firmer. As between various producers, there was little tendency toward price competition.

Acid, Boric—Demand was good. Consumer requirements were at an excellent level and producers' ability to contend with the pressure for supplies was fairly good. Prices appeared to hold a substantial degree of stability.

Acid, Citric—The sugar outlook, while promising improvement in the future, at the moment does not suggest added quantities being available for the manufacture of fermentation acid. Demand was reported active within the limits seasonable at this time. Prices were steady.

Acid, Gluconic—Producers reported a steady movement into consumption at prices distinctly firm and well maintained in all quarters. Supply was said to meet needs in fair degree.

Acid, Glutamic Hydrochloride—Demand was rather quiet. It was in line with the recent movement into consumption but lacked increase of substantial size. Undertones continued to be very firm and values were well held.

Acid, Pyrogallic—Lack of surplus supply kept the market fairly tight as to prompt delivery material on new orders. A fair movement against earlier commitments accounted for the prompt shipment of production into consumption and reduced the possibilities for creating normal reserves to a position of low degree.

Acid, Tannic—This article was held in moderate supply by the absence of normal arrivals of basic raw materials and the high demand that kept down the amount of acid available for stocking. Prices were firm in all quarters and in all respects.

Acid, Tartaric—More raw material arrived, being a matter of 2,707 bags of crude tartar arrived from Marseilles, France. This raw material continues to be shipped to the official government agency. Hence, a return to purely private import would seem to be delayed.

Adeps Lanae—Although no further decline in open quotations was reported, the market was easier and more competitive with a tendency among sellers to turn values still in favor of buyers.

Agar—Dependence is still almost exclusively on domestic production. Resumption of production and export in Japan has not been reported despite the fact that the war was over one full year last week. Patience is said to be a virtue.

Alcohol—Price action by the Office of Price Administration is still in the making, and sales of alcohol by the leading producers is still on an open billing basis. And demand is reported to be excellent and at high volume when compared with the present availability of material. The raw material program for the next year has been well developed and given uninterrupted production, a slow but general improvement in the general situation may develop.

Aloe—More competition than is usual in this market has developed and prices are not so steady as they were a short time back. The tendency to move in buyers favor was quite pronounced last week.

Ammonia Benzoate—In good request and not more than fair supply at the present time. Buyers were apt to cover requirements rather more ahead than the availability of prompt delivery material will permit at the present time. Prices were very firm.

Ammonia Chloride—Fall demand has been well resumed and a moderate but steady increase in the outmovement of the U.S.P. article was reported as the result of wholesalers preparations against the expanded needs of the Winter months.

Amyl Acetate—Something akin to a real shortage prevails as the result of insufficient production. Acetate made from fusel oil is subject to the situation prevailing in the alcohol production plants. Acetate from pentane was very firm and in good demand at the recent advance in quotations.

Atropine—The market was firm to strong. Stocks were not generally in broad distribution. Rather, they were concentrated in a very few hands whose maintenance of prices was unquestioned. Demand was routine.

Bismuth—Metal was very firm at the prices reached by two advances after price control was removed. Salts were distinctly firm but they have not reflected the higher cost of production caused by the rise in prices paid for metal.

Bromoform — Very steady prices prevailed, locally. Demand was routine but about normal for the article. Stocks were moderate. Little chance of important competition was said to exist.

Brucine—Domestic producers had little to offer and sellers of imported goods were not abundantly stocked with prompt delivery sulphate and alkaloid. Prices were very firm and on actual sales, the outside of the price range was usually paid since such goods came from other than the domestic manufacturers.

Butyl Acetate—The leading producers of normal fermentation material made in Illinois or Indiana have reduced prices slightly for September sales. Tank cars now stand at 21.95c. per pound; tankwagons, 22.45c.; drums carlots, 22.95c.; and less car lots, 23.47c.

Butyl Alcohol — September sales will take place at a slightly lower price for normal fermentation material produced in Illinois or Indiana.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Butyl acetate, 19/100c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol,, 2/10c. per lb.

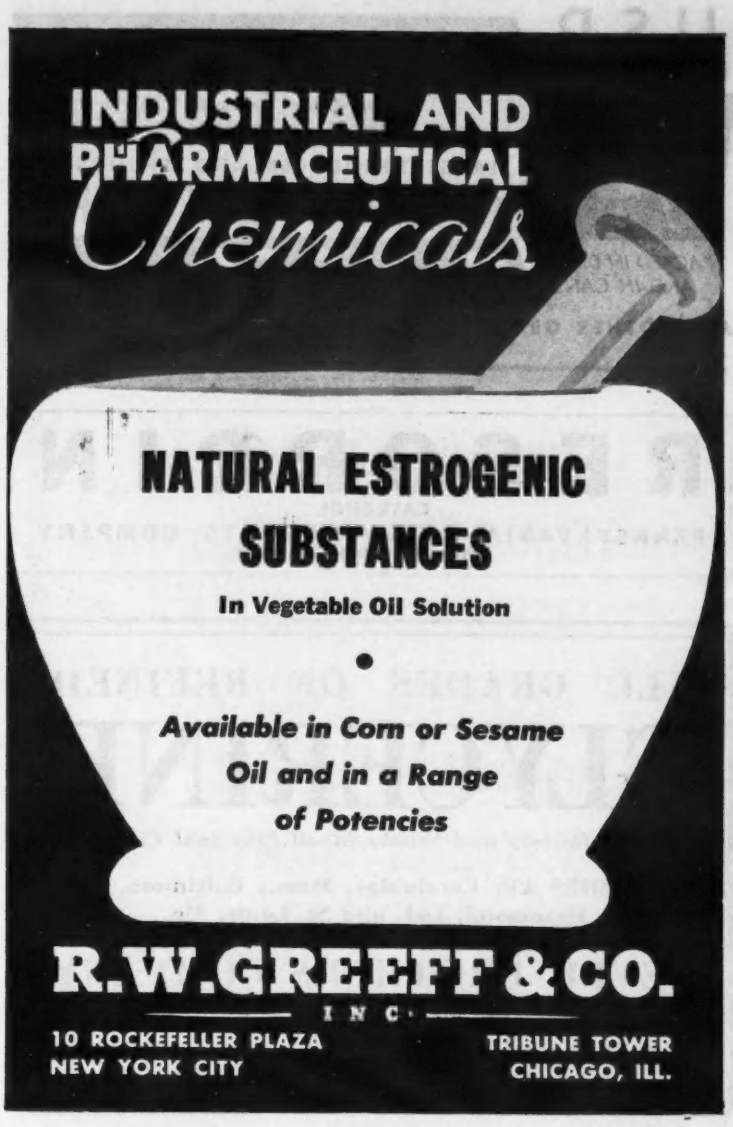
Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
219.5	219.5	218.8	208.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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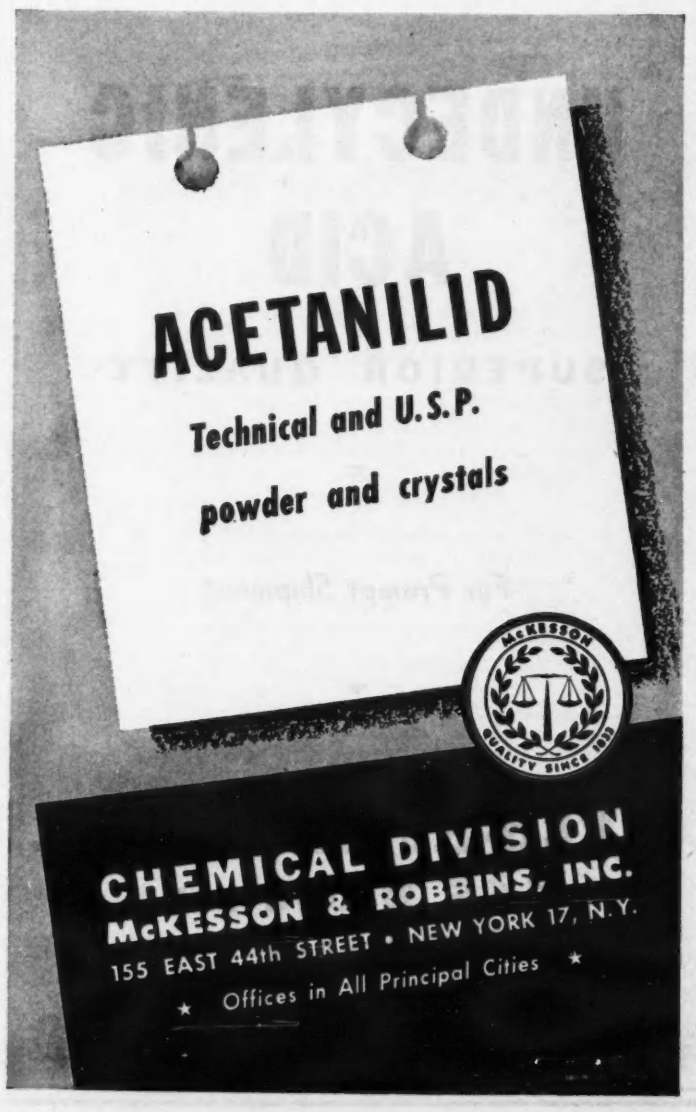
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Tanks, 24.3c. per pound; tankwagons, 24.8c.; drums, carlots, 25.3c.; less carlots, 25.8c.

Cadmium—The group of salts plus metal remained strong. Production cost of salts has risen but not yet reacted on the selling prices for the group. The tendency was said to be upward.

Camphor — Higher prices on synthetic camphor were still awaited by the trade. Meanwhile, an idea of what the Chinese Formosan camphor brings can be gained from London quotations that were as follows in mid-August: Tablets, quarter ounce, 10s. per pound; slabs, 9s. 2d.; powder, 0.3 percent oil, 9s. 6d.; 0.7 percent oil, 8s. 6d. Also, London had various offerings of Chinese refined powder said to be quoted spot at 11s. to 12s. per pound, according to tests that ranged 95 percent to 99 percent pure.

Castor Oil—High demand and virtually no supply continued to be the story of castor oil needs and stocks. Total imports of beans since January 1 last continued to run far behind those in 1945 for the same period.

According to the latest figures, arrivals of beans last week totaled 30,737 bags, or 4,610,550 pounds, compared with 17,066 bags or 2,559,900 pounds in the corresponding week a year ago. Total of arrivals since January 1, this year, became 913,014 bags, or 136,952,100 pounds, against the corresponding period in 1945 at 1,223,838 bags, or 183,575,700 pounds.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots, 15¾c., drums less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Chloroform—The situation in raw material affects production of this article but available supplies seem about sufficient for the current distinctly routine but still substantial consumption of both technical and U.S.P. material.

Corn Syrup—Strong in all respects so far as consuming demand was concerned. Retail outlets still report vacant shelves at a time when the home canners would welcome syrup to use in the place of unobtainable additional supplies of sugar.

Creosote—Seasonal interest has begun to revive and the market is not liberally stocked with carbonate at this time. The market was very firm in price and deliveries are not likely to be entirely satisfactory.

Crotonaldehyde—This article is now offered only in the 91-93 percentage, and in less than carlot quantities. Prices on 55 to 110-gallon drums stand at 13½c. per pound, while packing in 5 to 10-gallon drums brings 17c.

Epsom Salt—Stocks were available in moderate quantities. Demand was sufficient to take offerings promptly and thus reserves were kept at conservative limits. Prices were well stabilized and very firm in all directions.

Fishliver Oils—Demand was keen and supply could not meet the immediate requirements of all buyers. Undertones were firm to strong. During the past week, 20 drums of shark-liver oil reached here from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Glycerin — Foreign countries continued to be searched for every pound of glycerin possible and during the past week arrivals were 270 drums from Buenos Aires, Argentina, and 98 drums from Antwerp, Belgium. Much of this arriving merchandise was crude and it will be custom-tailored in numerous instances for the resin trade. The Office of Price Administration has not acted yet on the petition for price relief filed with OPA by glycerin producers in this country.

Chicago, Sept. 3. — Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l, 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure 18c. per pound, tankcars, 18½c, drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Guaiacol—All forms were subject to an improved interest on the part of distributors disposed to cover now a portion of their enlarged requirements during the Winter months ahead. The supply was reported to be moderate.

Magnesia—Calcined and carbonate were in good request. The movement was broad throughout consuming industries and served to hold prices to a generally firm basis.

Menthol—The market had some tendency to sag. More competition was noted and demand was not too active at any time during the past week. London has reported firm offerings from China at 45s. c.i.f. for August-September shipment, which would be 55s. duty paid in London.

Mercurials—The entire group came in for sustained demand along normal lines and held steady in price without signs of an early change in the long-prevailing price schedule. Raw material has been slightly firmer of late.

Methanol—Production was on the upward swing after the sharp reduction caused by strikes. Needs for methanol ran to long figures and there was no chance for an accumulation of stock reserves. All derived products were in exceptionally firm and active positions.

Milk Powder—August 12 to 19 purchases made by the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department included 4,187,089 pounds of roller processed skimmed milk powder; 1,536,355 pounds of spray process; and 1,833,530 pounds of spray process whole milk powder.

Quicksilver—The market was generally firm. Recent arrivals from France were understood to be destined for buyers other than those in this country, in itself a somewhat curious event since it is not exactly clear which country in the Western hemisphere could consume so substantial a quantity. Reports also suggested that the Italians and Spaniards are thinking in terms of a restored cartel in quicksilver and possible partitioning of the world consuming mar-

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Advanced by Westvaco

Russel H. Beattie, recently released from the Army, has been appointed assistant manager of the argricultural chemicals division of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Company, New York, with particular responsibility for insecticides.

kets. An arrival of 2,000 flasks from Leghorn, Italy, was noted.

San Francisco, Sept 4.—The quicksilver market here this week was steady. Inquiry has been good, but offerings are light. Metal was quoted between $95 and $96 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Quinine—The restoration of normal conditions of supply proceeds slowly. Domestic producers still offer nothing but hydrochloride and sulphate and no seller has a fully representative line of the salts. And nothing is known regarding possible negotiations between Amsterdam and the contract buying nations of Europe of whom Russia, Greece and the Balkan nations were notable.

Theobromine—During the past week an American manufacturer received 720 cases of this item from Brazil, where a large production plant has been in operation for some time.

Antibiotics Fellowships Established by Schenley

A number of postdoctorate fellowships for the study of the production of antibiotics and their actions in pathologic conditions have been established at the University of Wisconsin by the Schenley Research Institute, representing Schenley Laboratories and the Schenley Distillers Corporation. They are for a three-year period, with stipends of $3,600 to $4,000 a year.

The nature of the program has been arranged by the university faculties and Dr. E. C. Williams, vice-president and director of research for the Schenley enterprises. The grants, however, will be made without conditions at the appointment of the university on the basis of proved ability. They will be assigned among the departments of agriculture, bacteriology, biochemistry, botany, plant pathology, and veterinary science.

Army Price Adjusters Named

Harry S. Covington, Lt.-Col. Stephen B. Ives, GSC, and Col. William H. Coulson, GSC, have been appointed as members of the War Department Price Adjustment Board. Mr. Covington was chairman of the price adjustment board for the Cincinnati ordnance district for the past four years. Lt.-Col. Ives and Col. Coulson previously were connected with the renegotiation division of the Army Service Forces.

Trade Briefs

Alfred J. Finberg has been named chief research chemist for Premier Foods, New York.

Hydrosulphosol, a sulphuryl drug, is to be produced in a plant which Harold B. Wells and Oliver B. Lientz are preparing to build in Fillmore, Cal.

Alvin G. Brush, chairman of the board of the American Home Products Corporation, will direct the efforts of the initial gifts committee in the drive for the new campus and buildings of the Long Island College of Medicine. He is a member of the college board of trustees.

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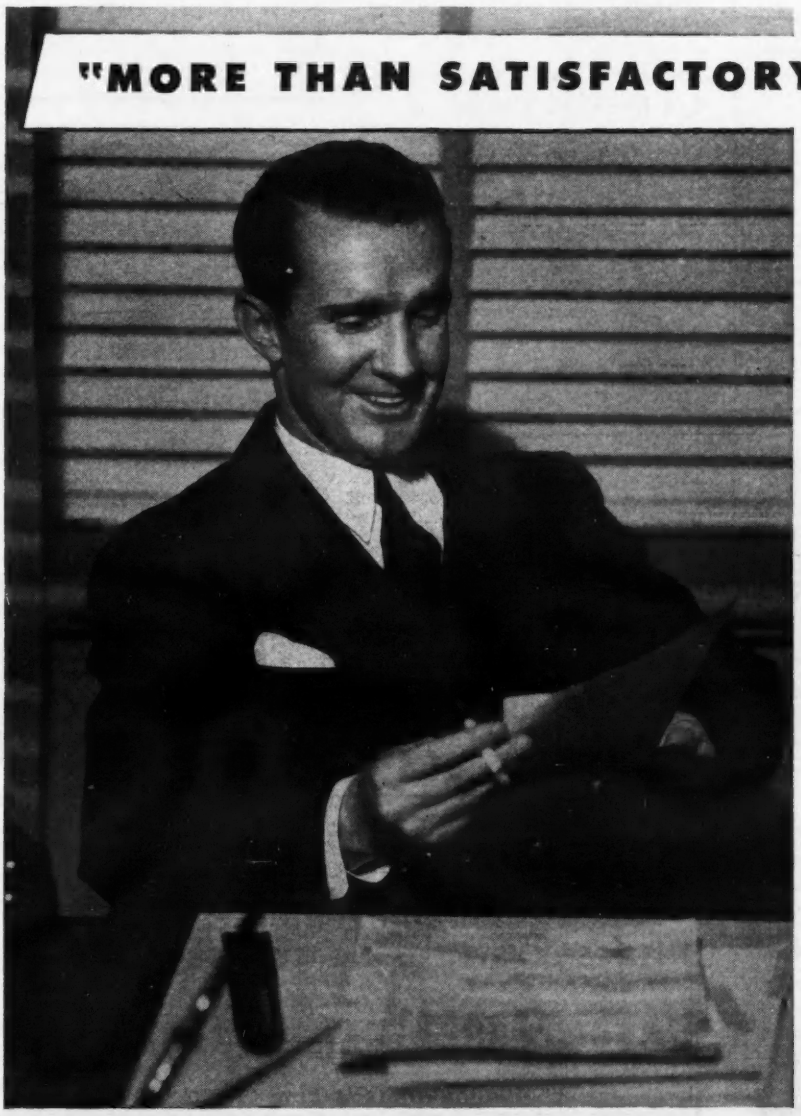

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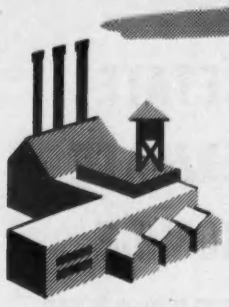

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Medical Advisory Group Named by War Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a medical advisory committee to the Secretary of War to maintain and foster close relations between civilian and army medicine, and to enable the army to receive advice on army medical organization and policies from leaders in civilian medicine, has been announced by Secretary Robert P. Patterson.

Members of the committee are Dr. Edward D. Churchill, Boston, chairman; Dr. Elliott Cutler, Mosely Professor of Surgery at Harvard University; Dr. Michael DeBakey, of the Tulane University Medical School; Dr. Eli Ginsberg, of Columbia University; Dr. William C. Menninger, director of the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. Hugh J. Morgan, professor of medicine, Vanderbilt University Medical School; and Dr. Maurice C. Pincoffs, professor of medicine, University of Maryland.

All members of the committee served with the medical department of the army during the war, either as officers or in a civilian capacity, and are intimately familiar with army medicine. Dr. Churchill, the chairman, was the army's consultant in surgery in the Mediterranean theatre. He is professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School and president of the American Surgical Association.

USP to Be Continued In Spanish Translation

Translation into Spanish of the coming thirteenth edition of the United States Pharmacopeia has been authorized by the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention. Dr. A. A. Moll, who supervised the Spanish translation of USP XI and USP XII, will undertake the work on USP XIII. He is assistant director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

The Spanish translation of the United States Pharmacopeia has been legally adopted as the official pharmacopeia in Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. It has been strongly recommended and is being considered for adoption by several other countries.

Iodine Plant Contract Let by Dow Chemical

A contract has been awarded by the Dow Chemical Company for the construction in Los Angeles county, California, of a plant for the extraction of iodine from oilwell brine. Plans were prepared by engineers of the Dow company and of the Austin Company which will do the constructing.

In addition to a setup of steel separation towers, pipelines and storage tanks, the project will include a warehouse and an office building of steel frame and asbestos construction. The stated estimate of cost is $150,000.

Pharmacy School at Wyoming

The University of Wyoming, at Laramie, will open its school of pharmacy, September 24. The school will be in charge of David W. O'Day, Ph.C., B.S. (Phar.), M.S., Ph.D., formerly on the faculty of the college of pharmacy at the University of Colorado.

NAM Studies Price System

The National Association of Manufacturers has prepared a monograph on prices which states that the system of determination of prices by the functioning of a free market is a "chief instrument of economic democracy."

Enemy Exports Put On General License

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade announces that,, effective immediately, the special restrictions are lifted on the exportation of commodities bearing trademarks, trade names, or other marks indicating manufacture or processing either by Germany or Japan or by persons on the blacklist. Such commodities may be exported under general license, when applicable, as though not bearing such marks.

OPA Appropriation Estimate Revised by Budget Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Following out the directions of the 1946 third deficiency appropriations act, the Director of the Budget, James E. Webb has reconsidered the component parts of the estimate of appropriation for the Office of Price Administration and revised the total from $142,200,000 to $137,606,000. Reductions are made in the items, personal services, travel, transportation of things, communication services, rents and utility service, miscellaneous contractual services, supplies and materials, and equipment. The item of printing and binding ($2,250,930) is among those unchanged.

Trade Briefs

Delancey Chemical Company has been organized in New York by Edith Brown, George Tobin and David Kaufman.

National Research Corporation has elected to its board of directors Hartley Rowe, vice-president of the United Fruit Company, Boston.

Industrial Inspection Service Inc. has been formed in New York for the inspection of drug products and foodstuffs.

Trade Mark Association of the United States has named F. Moeller, export manager of Lehn & Fink Products Company, New York, as chairman of its inter-American committee.

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Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Up

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in June, as compared with May. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	June, 1946	May, 1946	April, 1946
Chemical and allied products	$44.00	$43.30	$43.28
Ammunition	42.10	40.67	42.76
Chemicals	50.86	50.29	50.56
Cottonseed oil	29.43	29.78	29.53
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	38.31	38.13	37.83
Explosives, safety fuses	48.53	46.71	47.43
Fertilizers	32.52	31.63	31.87
Paints and varnishes	47.10	45.94	46.56
Petroleum refining	....	....	....
Rayon, allied products	40.09	40.43	40.18
Soaps	47.60	46.01	46.35

Warren Lockwood Organizes Foreign Trade Service

Warren S. Lockwood, who resigned recently from the executive vice-presidency of the Rubber Manufacturers Association, has organized a consulting service in the foreign trade field. He plans to make his headquarters in Washington and to have a branch office in London.

Mr. Lockwood has served in London as assistant trade commissioner for the Department of Commerce, and as an attache for the Department of State at the United States Embassy there. He has also served the Department of Commerce in the Far East. He had been executive vice-president of the Rubber Manufacturers Association since 1944.

Glass Containers Output Reported for July

The total production of wide-mouth glass containers in July, 1946 amounted to 3,803,290, of which 254,622 were used for medicinal and health supplies; 116,264 for chemical, household and industrials, and 159,518 for toiletries and cosmetics.

The total production of narrow-neck glass containers in July amounted to 5,197,308, of which 1,019,524 were used for medicinal and health supplies; 559,770 for chemical, household and industrials, and 541,632 for toiletries and cosmetics.

Dr. Crabtree Appointed Deputy USPHS Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. James A. Crabtree, medical director, USPHS, has been appointed Deputy Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, effective September 1. He succeeds Dr. Warren F. Draper, who has had the office since 1939 and who, at the request of the American Red Cross, has been assigned to that organization as a consultant.

Dr. Crabtree has been in the Public Health Service since 1938 and was appointed executive assistant in the surgeon-general's office in 1940. He took up wartime duties in 1941 and was released September 10, 1945, from the position of deputy director of health in UNRRA, returning to USPHS as special assistant to the surgeon-general. His medical education was got at the University of Tennessee and Johns Hopkins University.

Levulose Made from Sucrose At Colorado University

Levulose, the extra-sweet sugar claimed to be particularly adapted to the human metabolism, is being made at the University of Colorado engineering experiment station by an ion-exchange process from common sugar. Production, according to Dr. Carl W. Borgmann, of the station, now makes levulose available for the first time in quantities sufficient for experimental work in biology, nutrition, and other fields.

The process, being used in a pilot plant, is said to be commercially feasible. Studies are being made in costs and technic associated with actual manufacture on a large scale. The pilot plant is operating on a grant from the Sugar Research Foundation.

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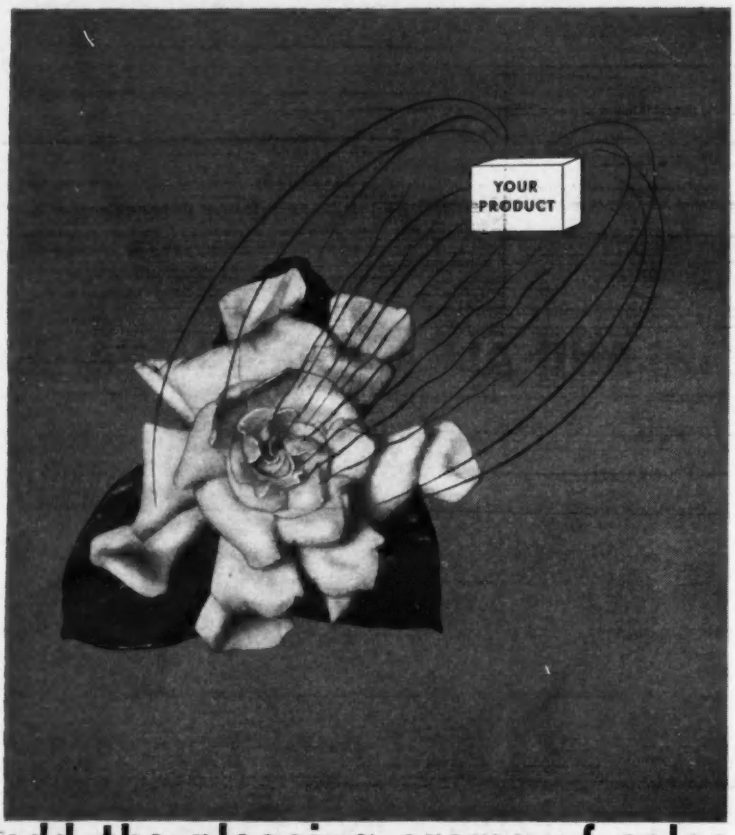

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Methyl Salicylate Monsanto, U. S. P., synthetic Monsanto oil of wintergreen, used to impart pleasant odor to soaps for pets.

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Industrial Applications

—Continued from page 7

Di(betachloroallyl) Maleate

Chemical—New compound offered (U.S. 2127660) as interesting for research and development.

Dodecyl Glycolate, Sulphonated

Cosmetic—Addition agent (Brit. 421-532) for cosmetic preparations and dentifrices.

Flax Straw

Animal Husbandry—Ingredient of animal feeds.

Building Material—Ingredient of artificial stone, heat insulations, plasterboard, roofings, sound insulations, wallboard, and various compositions.

Cellulose Products—Source of cellulose.

Linoleum and Oilcloth—Ingredient of backings or bases for linoleum and oilcloth.

Miscellaneous—Material for making flax felt, rugs, tow.

Packing material for glassware, chinaware, and other fragile articles.

Source of straw braid in making hats.

Paper—Material for making cigaret paper, fiberboard, paper pulp, strawboard.

Wine—Wrapping material for bottled wines.

Hydrogen Chloride Gas, Synthetic

Agricultural—Accelerator of delinting and germinating of cottonseed.

Chemical—Process material in saccharification of wood.

Reactant in making alkyl chlorides from olefins, amine hydrochlorides, arsenious chloride from arsenious oxide, chlorides from alcohols, metallic chlorides from oxides, vinyl chloride from acetylene.

Starting point in making liquid anhydrous hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric anhydride).

Textile—Process material in separating cotton from wool in reworking shoddy.

Succinyl Di(methoxyethyl)-lactate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in adhesive compositions containing vinyl copolymer resins.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) for vinyl copolymer resins.

Dental—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in resinous compositions used as dentures or ingredients of denture mixtures.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in insulating compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Ink—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in rotogravure, stamppad, and textile inks.

Leather—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabrication—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in coating compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in coating compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl copolymer resins.

Paper—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in making laminated fiber and molded articles and plastics from or containing vinyl copolymer resins.

Resin—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) for vinyl copolymer resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Can. 411766) in compositions, containing vinyl copolymer resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Sulphotrimethyl Iodide

Photographic—Inhibitor (U.S. 2238-631 and 2238632) of yellow fog in silver halide emulsions.

Tin 2:2'-Dihydroxy-3:5:3':5'-tetrapropyl(amyl)phenylsulphide

Lubricant—Inhibitor (U.S. 2249626) of corrosive and sludging effects by paraffinoid lubricating oils.

Triethyl Trithio-orthobenzoate

Chemical—New organic compound offered (Brit. 556815) as undoubtedly interesting to chemists.

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Sterling Drug Allowed To Build New Unit

Albany, Aug. 30, 1946.

Authorization to start construction of a new $1,800,000 laboratory on Columbia Turnpike hill to serve the Sterling Drug and Winthrop Chemical group of companies has been granted by the Civilian Production Administration at Washington.

Notice of an expenditure of $380,000 to cover steel and concrete work has been received by Fred A. Holman, Albany district CPA manager, and Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, Winthrop Chemical research chief, who will direct the new laboratory.

The projeet had been rejected several times by CPA but the initial phase was authorized after appeals supported by the mayors of Albany, Rensselaer, and Troy, the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and the New York State Department of Commerce. Contracts are to be let shortly. The CPA order requires a start to be made within sixty days from August 22.

The laboratory will bear the name, "Sterling Winthrop Research Institute," and will be a separate division of Sterling Drug, Inc. It will be one of the largest pharmaceutical laboratories in the world and will serve as a research center for all Sterling companies. It will have a staff of 350 specialists.

Surplus Goods Offices Set Up in 23 Cities

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans to establish twenty-three district offices throughout the country for disposal of surplus property have been announced by the War Assets Administration. The offices, which will be under the jurisdiction of WAA regional offices, will dispose of surplus allocated to them by the regional offices.

The offices will provide information concerning site sales, national sales programs, regional programs and information concerning policy and procedure for obtaining surplus in all of the thirty-three WAA regions.

The offices, most of which were formerly certification or sales offices, are in the following cities:—Hartford, Conn., Portland, Me., Montpelier, Vt., Newark, N. J., Wilimington, Del., Manchester, N. H., Providence, R. I., Indianapolis, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Wichita, Kan., Albuquerque, N. M., Reno, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Charleston, W. Va., Columbia, S. C., Jackson, Miss., Fargo, N. D., Sioux Falls, S. D., Cheyenne, Wyo., Boise, Idaho, and Phoenix, Ariz.

Argentina Ups Duties

Argentine import taxes have been increased by the imposing of an additional surtax of 2 percent of the fixed official customs valuation. This brings the surtax, which is additional to the basic duty, up to 19 percent on most commodities.

N.Y.U. Names Ochoa Pharmacology Dept. Head

Dr. Severo Ochoa, assistant professor of bio-chemistry at the college of medicine of New York University, has been named professor of pharmacology and chairman of the department at the college. Dr. Ochoa, who joined the college staff in 1942 after teaching at the University of Madrid, Spain, and at the University of Oxford Medical School in England, succeeds Dr. George B. Wallace, who has retired.

Knaggs Named President Of Foreign Trade Club

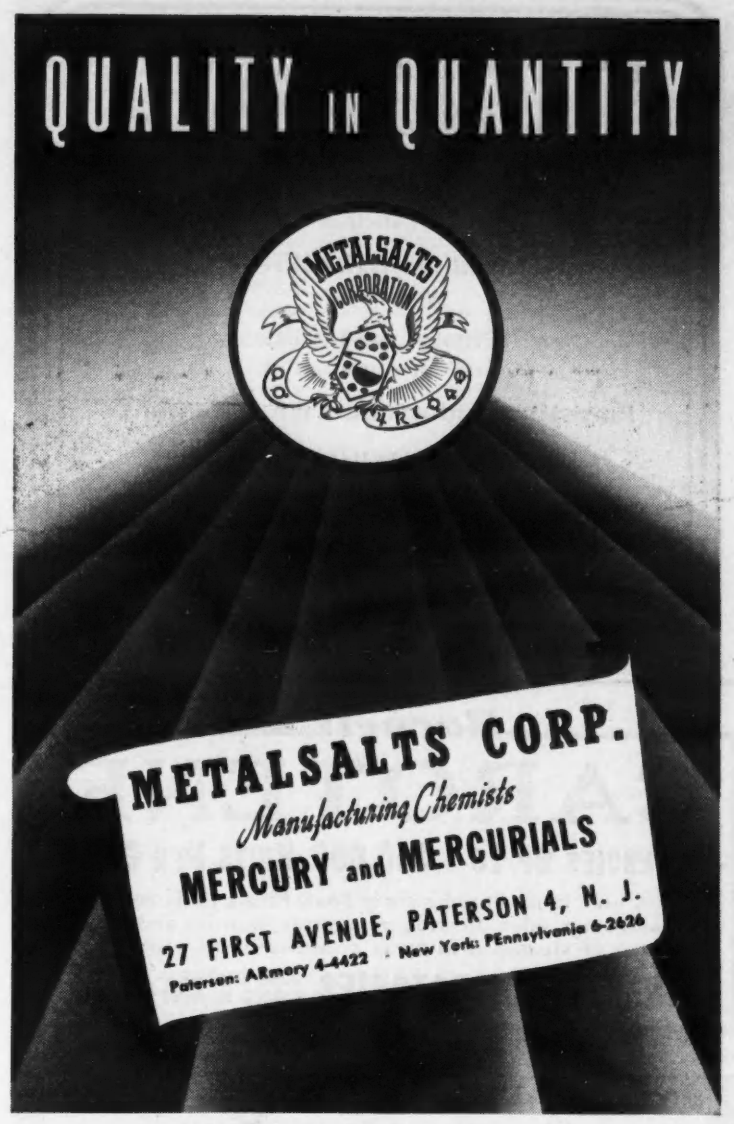
Nelson S. Knaggs, director of the foreign division of the Hilton Davis Chemical Company, has been elected president of the Foreign Trade Club of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Trade Briefs

Odorite Company has been incorporated in Louisville, Ky., for the manufacturer of deodorizers.

Gabail Laboratories has been formed in New York to deal in pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has opened a sales office at 1700 Walnut street, Philadelphia.



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German Research

—Continued from page 7

expanding plant facilities, according to Colonel Kuhn.

The new drawings include:—

1. Two types of vertical chlorine cells, one discovered at I. G. Farben plant at Ludwigshafen, the other in use at the Rheinfelden and Huels plants.
2. A 14-meter horizontal chlorine cell in use at the Hoechst and Leverkusen plants.
3. A new model of a 7-meter horizontal chlorine cell at the Gensdorf plant.
4. Additional drawings of the 7-meter chlorine cell at the Hoechst plant. (Previously released drawings of this cell are available from Chemical Alliance, Inc., at $10 a set).
5. A 2,000-ampere fluorine cell made of magnesium, used at Leverkusen.
6. Two types of I. G. Farben sodium cells, one of particular interest, being a 1,000-ampere cell with revolving anodic discs for making metallic sodium.
7. A 16 000-ampere sodium cell, said to have a higher amperage than is used in any American sodium cell.
8. The plant layout for the electrolysis of hydrochloric acid at Bitterfeld.
9. The plant layout for causic potash production at Bitterfeld.
10. Several miscellaneous chemical processes.

Sets of the drawings are being reproduced at cost by Chemical Alliance, Inc., 608 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C., and will be available by September 15. The price, express prepaid, is $40 a set. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to: Warren N. Watson, Chemical Alliance, Inc. Buyers are cautioned that five of the drawings are not expected to reproduce well. The drawings include no textual material.

The drawings are available also in photostat form from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Complete reports on each of the cells covered by the drawings are now being written by the investigators in Germany. They will be available from OTS sometime in the fall.

Urea Resin Insulator

A new insulating material, made from a urea formaldehyde foam, has been developed by the German corkboard and insulation industry, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Sold under the trade name 'Iporka,' it is claimed to be as good an insulator as corkboard.

This 112-page report, which also describes the German cork composition industry and the manufacture of hard surface floor coverings, was prepared by Edmund Claxton, investigator for the Technical Industrial Intelligence Division, Department of Commerce.

'Iporka,' according to the report, weighs a tenth as much as corkboard and has a load bearing strength of 0.2 kilograms per square centimeter. Before the war it cost about the same as corkboard.

Numerous German firms manufactured 'Iporka' from two basic solutions made by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, a urea formaldehyde and a foaming solution.

A composition cork floor tile, not made in the United States, was a prewar development of interest in the German cork composition industry, according to the investigator. The tile was made from a mixture of cork, urea-formaldehyde resin, phenolic-formaldehyde resin, and water. Baked in molds or rolled in sheets, it was available in two colors and was suitable for use on walls and floors. Other than the tile, no cork composition products of special interest were noted by the investigator.

Calendering techniques in the prewar German linoleum and floor covering industry differed notably from those in the United States, according to the investigator. The use of individual roll drives with accurate variable speed controls was one interesting development in calender design. Motors on adjacent rolls are mounted on the opposite ends of their respective shafts. This system was patented by the Siemens Company.

Limited production of rubber floor covering was carried on before the war through the use of a continuous vulcanizer machine manufactured by the Berstorff firm at Hannover. The machine was said to give excellent service in the Continental Gummi-Werke, also at Hannover.

Since linoleum and other floor coverings were considered non-essential during the war, the industry did not make any notable advances during that period. A few substitute raw materials and plastic floor compositions were developed, but they cost so much that they are of little interest for post-war production, according to the report.

The formula and manufacturing processes for these and other products are described in the report (PB-2580; photostat, $8; microfilm, $1.50) which is full of illustrative photographs and diagrams.

'Iporka' is also described in another report (PB-1671; photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents).

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order made payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Trade Briefs

New Jersey Standard Oil Company refinery at Baton Rouge, La., has processed its one billionth barrel of crude to become the company's first unit to achieve the total.

Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, has named I. K. Farley petroleum industry sales manager. R. A. Schlegel will succeed Mr. Farley in supervising petroleum accounts in the New York area.

Texas Gulf Producing Company stockholders will be asked, in a special meeting, September 27, to create 50,000 shares of $100 convertible preferred stock to be used in meeting part of the obligations attending the contemplated absorption of the Fohs Oil Company, approval of which also will be asked.

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Hercules Names Segerdell San Francisco Manager

Robert E. Segerdell has been appointed office manager of the San Francisco office of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Formerly assistant office manager of the New York office, Mr. Segerdell will take over his duties at San Francisco September 9.

He succeeds Cliff A. Mace, who will remain in San Francisco until January 1, when he will be transferred to the Hercules explosives department offices in Wilmington.

Mr. Segerdell joined Hercules in February, 1937, in New York, to handle the export of explosives and naval stores. In 1941, he was appointed chief clerk of the explosives department in the New York office, and in January, 1945, was made assistant office manager there.

WAA Newark Office Offers Transportation

The Newark office of the War Assets Administration will provide special transportation and a corps of salesmen to escort buyers between offices and warehouses today when a new large sales cycle starts at the Linden, N. J., disposal center. Materials to be sold include industrial equipment, machine tools, plastic products, synthetic rubber, oils and greases, chemicals, paints and metals.

Trade Conference Set For Oct. 15 in London

Nineteen countries will meet in London on October 15 to complete plans for the projected world-wide International Conference on Trade and Employment. The session is designed to resolve international trade problems by multilateral trade agreements and to decide on the best method for reducing or eliminating tariff barriers, preferential exchanges, cartel pacts and other restrictions to free international commerce.

Notification of the meeting was sent to Australia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Cal. Chemical Spray Buys Syrup Plant

The California Chemical Spray Corporation, Richmond, Cal., has purchased the former main syrup plant of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association in Fresno, Cal., for approximately $125,000. The building will be used by the chemical company as a warehouse and manufacturing plant for the firm's San Joaquin Valley operations.

Cosmetic Prices Decontrolled

Price-control has been indefinitely suspended by the Office of Price Administration from lipsticks, face powders and creams, toothpastes, and all similar cosmetic preparations which sell for 25 cents or less. Predicting that the removal of price ceilings would not cause prices to rise any higher than it would be necessary to raise ceilings to meet climbing costs, OPA said that a decontrolled item would come back under control if its price was raised to more than 25 cents.

Health Quarantine Rules Set

Notice has been given by the Federal Security Agency of intentions to promulgate regulations under the Public Health Service act of 1942 relating to interstate quarantines and has invited interested parties to submit their views and comments on the regulations by September 26.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has purchased a warehouse in Baltimore for $175,000.

Charles Kramer has retired as district manager of the Waverly plant of United States Steel Supply Company, Newark, N. J. He is succeeded by William J. Norman.

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OPD—9-9-1946 63

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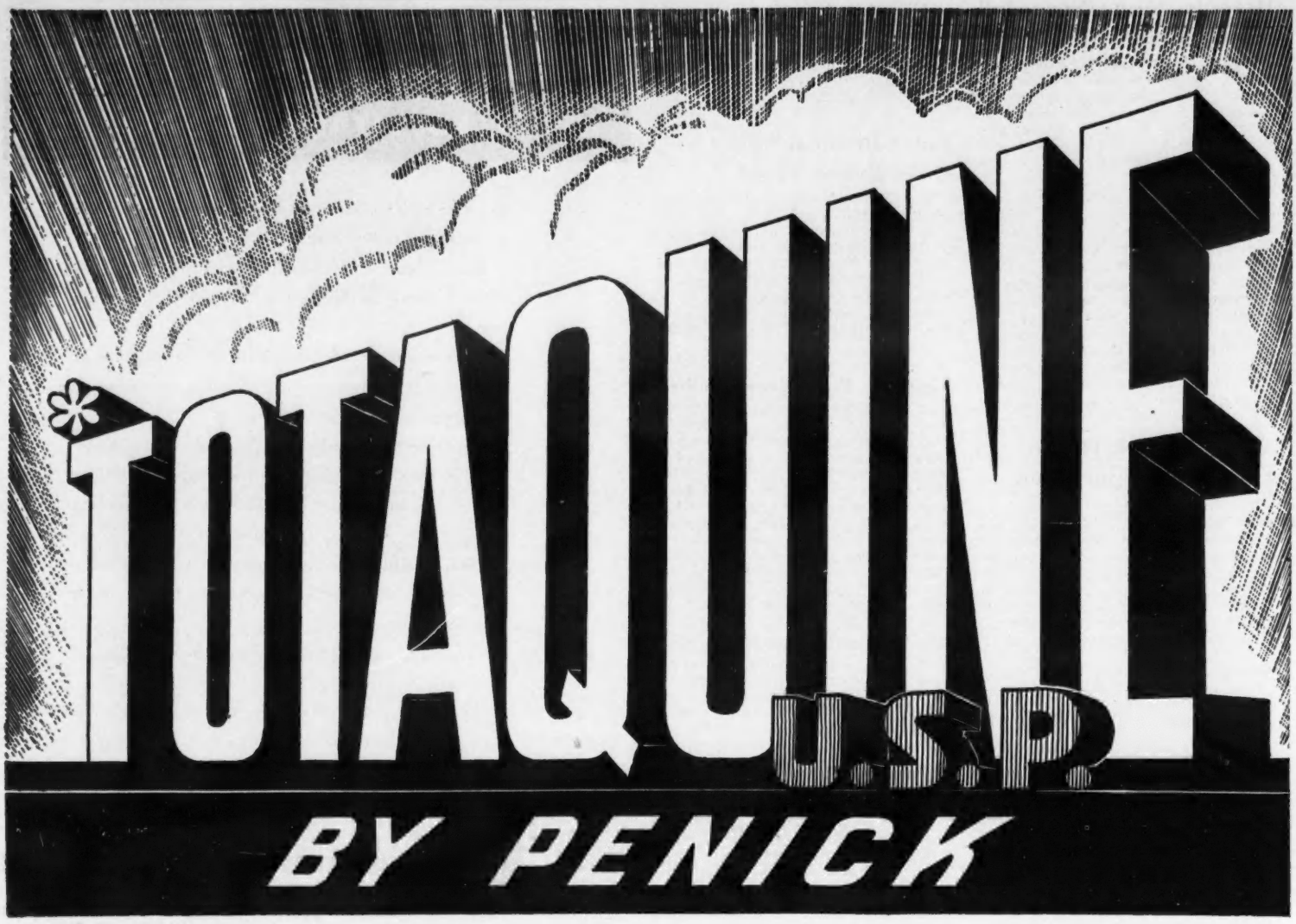

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In 1932 Totaquine was recognized by the British Pharmacopeia as an effective and proven antimalarial. Later it became official in the U. S. Pharmacopeia.

With Quinine in limited supply at this time we recommend Totaquine, U. S. P. As a replacement for Quinine Sulphate, it is adequately available and allocations are being freely granted for all general purposes.

Samples of Totaquine, U. S. P. will be supplied on request and trial deliveries of up to ten ounces can be forwarded to you immediately without specific allocation.

Your orders will receive our prompt attention subject to C.P.A. allocation.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Comes Labor Day and the end of Summer holidays and there is almost certain to arrive a revival of demand for botanical merchandise. Revived demand was reported during the past week. The call was broader, larger, and expansive within limits moderately conservative. The market undertone strengthened considerably. Prices for drugs hardened in most instances and only two declines were reported—those in peeled althea root as well as Chinese rhubarb. Even condimental items changed price less than usual and the feature was the merry time sellers of black and white pepper enjoyed now that their OPA apron strings have been severed.

This matter of detained imports is a toughie. Imports of drug merchandise have increased substantially during the past six months. Far more merchandise reached here from foreign primary markets than has seemed likely at the turn of the year. The trouble has been that the goods landed from abroad came from primitive storage abroad. It seemed to be the accumulation of several years, years that had permitted time and nature so seriously to attack quality as force major detentions by order of the Food and Drug Administration.

This prevented major increase in released goods on spot and it is surprising that, supply considered, prices have not advanced more than they have. Of course, even some increase in stocks has revived competition between dealers. The latest item to suffer from conditions abroad seems to be ergot, arrivals of which now come packed in bags instead of what had been considered to be a mandatory requirements that air and water tight containers alone be used for transportation and storage. At least, that is the requirement of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Pepper, black, 8c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Althea root, peeled, 7c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 20c. per lb.
powdered, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, regular, 7c. per lb.
shortstick, 8c. per lb.
broken, 3c. per lb.
China rolls, select, 2½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
272.6	274.1	289.1	243.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Balsams

Peru—Competition continued to be generally active and to keep prices tending in favor of manufacturing consumers. Demand was routine in kind and moderate in size.

Tolu—Scarcity was abundant and elimination of that condition seemed a development for the remote future only. Some suppliers have none and others hold a mere trifle for which around $4.25 per pound is being asked.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada — Jobbing demand was an improvement over the small amount called for in recent weeks. The market retained its firmer undertone that on spot was in line with the absence of further weakness in the primary market.

Cottonroot—Collection of this article is still ahead and it is not certain that interest of field workers will be sufficient to restore a normal reserve supply. Prices are strangely firm for the season just prior to collection activity.

Orange Peel—Firm at the recent advances in prices and subject to a sustained if not substantial demand for a fairly wide band in the consumer section. Replacement prices showed firmness.

Sassafras — The market was very firm on both ordinary and select bark. Current demand was routine and mainly jobbing but signs of a good business in late Fall were not lacking.

Simarubra — The recent but very small arrival has served the purpose of at least establishing a firm price for this article—and it was a very firm quotation that prevailed last week at 87c. to 88c. per pound.

Beans

Calabar — Token quotations alone were available since there was very little to be had and mighty small consumer interest being displayed.

Vanilla — Shipments from the recently arrived quota of American stocks were active last week as dealers made deliveries against outstanding contracts. It was reported that once all contracts have been cared for, there will not be a very substantial quantity of beans left for warehousing by dealers against new orders that are sure to develop. It is likely that efforts will be made to get additional quantities shipped to this country, but success in that respect will be achieved at the expense of supplies now available to other countries.

Berries

Buckthorn—Sales were made at $1 per pound in several instances last week and the market was generally on the firm side and stocks were sufficiently low to support strength in the spot position.

Juniper—The market was easy and competitive in the presence of ample spot stocks and fairly attractive prices on further replacements. All pressing requirements have been filled and a margin of reserve substantial in size remains.

Flowers

Arnica—The spot market was badly pinched for prompt delivery goods and most quotations offered by local dealers were on goods expected to arrive in the future, but the release of which was highly uncertain since most arriving stocks have been rejected.

Calendula—Good stocks existed on spot at $1.25 per pound and it appears that California cultivators will not be encouraged to grow another crop since their production costs require a sales market around $2 per pound if a profit is to result.

Chamomile — Prices hold remarkably firm considering the fact that two sources upon which to draw are available to dealers. Considerable interest attaches to the future of cultivation in Argentina now that European sources have been reopened. Quality is much of a feature at this time and European goods arriving here have often been below Food and Drug Administration standards.

Gums

Arabic—Prices held firm and business was good. Shading of quotations rarely developed in regular sources of supply and came in instances where cash was more requisite than stocks. Replacement costs were well maintained as the result of the excellent interest shown by European consumers of the item.

Camphor—Warnings of further rise in turpentine prices came from Washington last week and it seems but a matter of time when the quotations

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended August 30

New York

Amyris oil, 1 drum: not N.F.
Cassia oil, 10 drums: not U.S.P.
Chillies, 462 bags: filthy.
Cubeb berries, 17 bags: not N.F.
Fennel seed, 101 bags: not N.F.
Kola nuts, 79 bags: filthy.
Manioc flour, 79,309 bags: insect infestation; filthy.
Ocotea cymbarum, 23 drums: name of product not on drums.
Turmeric, 398 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Glycerin, crude, 189 drums: not U.S.P.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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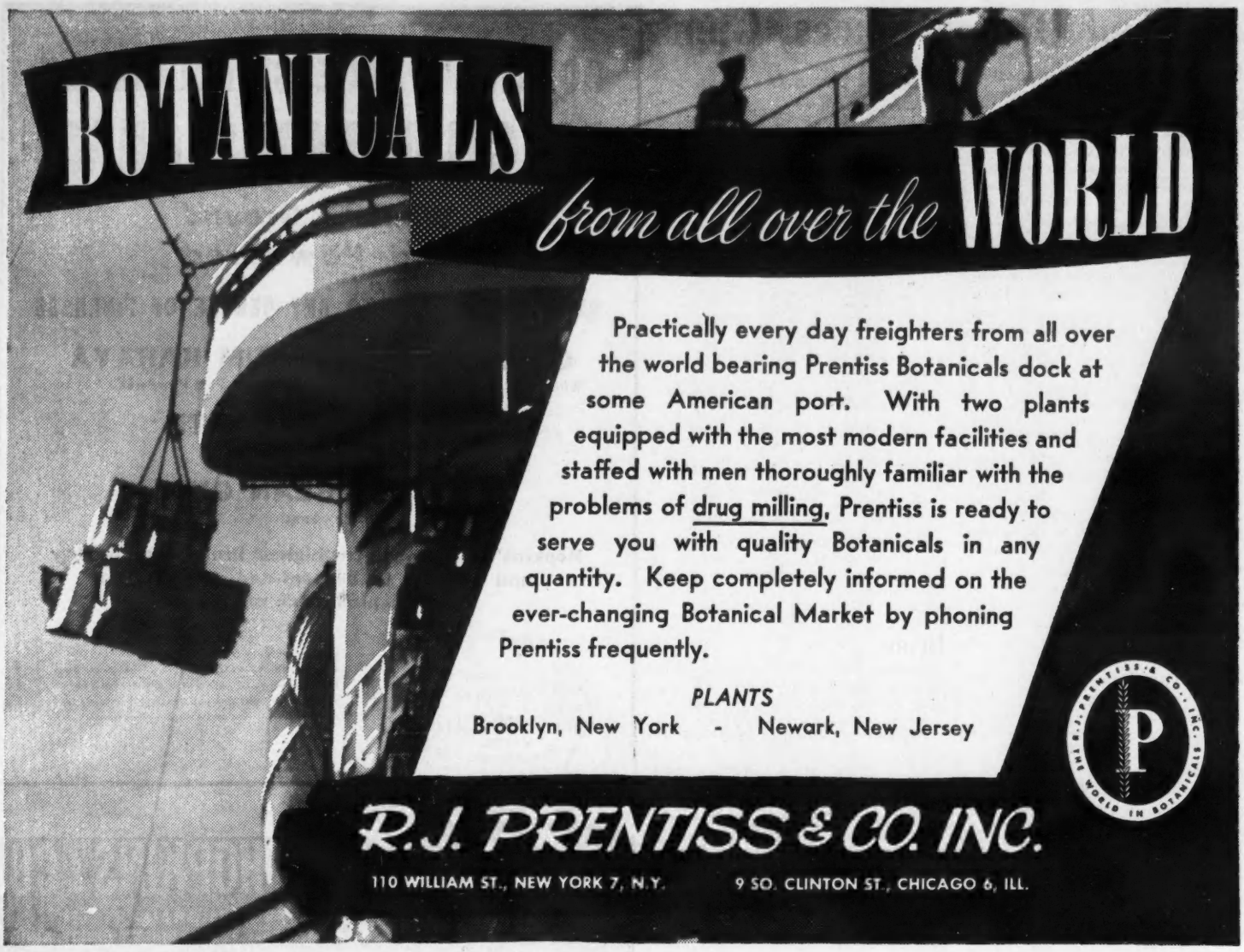
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on synthetic camphor will be advanced to cover the already higher cost of production. Prices for camphor in Britain are based on natural camphor obtained through Chinese sources and the prices are far above any price now obtainable in this market—which may account for the failure of Chinese camphor to appear on the open spot market.

Herbs and Leaves

Euphorbia—Pil was steady to firm. Reserves were moderate in size and increase in stocks was not readily achieved. Demand was more than routine but still below normal.

Marjoram—Chilean material was reduced to 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound. Little else than Chilean herb was available on spot.

Senna—Advances in prices were thoroughly maintained and the tendency was still upward at the source as well as on spot. Demand was reasonably active, higher prices having been something of a stimulant to consumer activity.

Stramonium—Stocks proved sufficient to cover present and nearby needs without any difficulty. Replacement prices were reasonably favorable and offerings seemed to assure a future of fairly well stocked warehouses.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—An expanded though strictly jobbing demand was reported for powder and the rather better movement tended to steady an article that has been not especially well maintained in price for some time back.

Balm of Gilead—Buds were firmer and in moderate reserve. Renewals of stocks were acquired at comparatively high cost in the primary market and with demand showing a seasonal tendency to broaden, prices were generally firmer last week.

Ergot—During the past week, 630 bags of ergot arrived here from Portugal. Import of ergot in bags would seem to be a reversion to shipment practice prior to June 1, 1936. On that date, the U.S.P., eleventh revision, went into effect and the monograph on ergot gave directions for storage, as follows: Preserve ergot under all conditions of storage and transportation in water-proof, air-tight containers. In effect, this led to the packing of ergot abroad in soldered, tin-lined cases and ultimately a water-proof, air-tight container called a drum was utilized. It is a long time since any ergot left Portugal in other than the specified U.S.P. containers.

Roots

Aletris—The supply will be short this year and the cost seems likely to average high since primary market payments have required use of the dollar sign throughout this collection season.

Althea—Peel root was reduced to 43c. to 45c. per pound as the result of more favorable costs to importers on spot.

Dandelion—Little or nothing in stock, was the major part of reports last week. The tendency was to call the market nominal and signs do not point to major imports of the item in the near future.

Goldenseal—The market was reported to be showing slightly easier tendencies. The moderate amount of good now cultivated and collected has been arriving on the market, mainly via the fur dealers with whom it is a profitable side line at times. However, spot quotations lacked quotable change.

Rhubarb—Arrivals of Chinese root continued to ease the spot market and late last week, quotations were established on the basis of $1.55 to $1.60 per pound for whole, and $1.65 to $1.70 for powdered material.

Seeds

Anise—Syrian seed, on the basis of if and when released, was offered at the considerably lower price of 47½c. to 48c. per pound. Other varieties of the item lacked change.

Caraway—So many varieties of this article are now available on spot—they are nine in number—that competition has hurt the chances of Hollanders selling more seed to this country. The result is expected to mean that more than the expected amount

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Aloes	1 ounce
Cinnamon	10 ounces
Calamus	2½ ounces
Angelica root	5 ounces
Saffron	6 ounces
Caramel	10 ounces
Glycerin	215 ounces
Alcohol	180 ounces
Water	350 ounces

Mix and reduce drugs to coarse powder, and macerate in the mixed alcohol and water for fourteen days, stirring thoroughly each day. Filter. Add the glycerin and caramel to the filtrate.

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of Dutch seed will go to the Dutch oil manufacturers. No price developments came on spot last week.

Dill—Natural seed was a small fraction lower at 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Decorticated and dewhiskered material held steady.

Fennel—Prices on Argentine seed were reduced to 17c. to 17½c. per pound for spot goods, futures remaining at 16½c.

Mustard—Crop reports show probable supply for 1946 to be as follows:

	Pounds
Montana, Yellow	27,500,000
Oriental	13,000,000
Brown	4,500,000
Total	45,000,000
Wash. & Ore.	2,990,000
California	1,500,000
Grand total	49,490,000

This, according to the Department of Agriculture, will be the second largest crop on record. Acreage in 1946 was 99,600 acres, comparing with 1945 at 80,500 acres. Yield of acre were larger than in 1945.

California brown seed was lower at 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Montana yellow, future delivery, was advanced to 14c. to 14½c., and future delivery oriental quality was up to 7½c. to 8c.

Spices

Cassia — From a strictly nominal price position that had been backed with absolutely no material in either prompt or future delivery position, Batavia cassia was returned to more serious pricing last week. No. 1 regular was quoted 51c. to 52c. per pound; shortstick, 50c. nominal; broken, 48c. nominal. Chinese selected rolls were down to 25c. to 26c. per pound. Cassia was on the scarce list issued by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture on August 31.

Clove—Zanzibar spice on spot was a shade lower at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Madagascar spice held unchanged at 13½c. to 14c.

Pepper—Free now from the bonds the Office of Price Administration, prices and sellers had a merry time last week. The result was that at the close of the period, black pepper stood at 68c. to 69c. per pound and white was at 70c. to 71c. A large quantity of black pepper was said to be afloat but close at hand.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The feature of last week's market was the automatic decontrol of peppermint and spearmint prices, the result of those oils not being on the Secretary of Agriculture's September list of scarce materials. The improved shipping position and production at primary sources effected a downward tendency in the prices of many essential oils in the local trade. Strikes continued to bind the production of aromatic chemicals, and the whole trade experienced difficulty from the truck tie-up.

With the announcement of the decontrol of peppermint and spearmint last week, the local market was forced to a withdrawn position in the former while it awaited information and quotations from primary markets. Neither seemed to be forthcoming. Dealers were filling only urgent needs of regular customers from stocks on hand, and recommending that consumers postpone further orders until the situation could be clarified. Quotations were withdrawn by most of the local sellers, pending verification of reports that prices at the sources were mounting rapidly. It was generally felt that the situation would clarify itself so long as purchases from the growers were withheld until the law of supply and demand could force prices down to the level where they should sponsor the most active trading. It was rumored that advance information may have been the cause for the tight situation in peppermint supply during the week prior to the decontrol of prices, and the opinion was expressed that the market was being run by speculation. No shortage of peppermint oil existed, nor was any anticipated, and it was felt that skyrocketing prices might move the government to reestablish controls which would be completely unnecessary if a true supply-demand picture were permitted to evolve.

Spearmint was little affected by the removal of controls. The supply situation continued grave, and although the local market anticipated increased prices, it was felt that they would properly reflect the supply situation. Local dealers withdrew quotations while awaiting clarification of price levels, but there was not the apprehensive attitude regarding developments in spearmint which was universally felt toward peppermint.

The renewal of fairly normal transportation facilities and production activities at foreign sources of essential oils promoted a gradual downward tendency in many of the oils which had been quoted at prices far above the pre-war level. Imports continued far below normal, but it was felt that the outlook was hopeful, and reduced source prices sponsored optimism throughout the trade. No new low prices were quoted, but indications were that little by little prices would be lowered directly reflecting the improving situations at sources.

Production of aromatic chemicals continued stalled as the strike at the plants of one of the principal producers of basic materials dragged into its fourth month. Negotiations were continuing, and both management and labor were hoping for an early settlement. The entire trade was seriously affected by the trucking strike which began last week, and shipments were thoroughly tied-up. Many of the companies, having been forewarned by the truckers, anticipated the difficulty by making immediate shipment of all future orders during the week prior to the strike, but operations were restricted last week by the indefinite nature of both shipping and receiving.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
198.0	198.0	201.0	236.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Prices for sweet oil tended downward last week as stocks from Italy became more readily available. An increasing number of sellers were offering the oil at the lower prices within the range $1.15 to $1.45 per pound, which continued unchanged. Imports for the week totaled 150 drums from Italy.

Anise—Prices on the local market tended to lower as primary market quotations declined with increasing availability of stocks. The market remained slightly unsettled as increasing stocks were offered at the lower figures in a range of $1.70 to $2.75 per pound for Chinese U.S.P. 12 oil.

Bay—The market continued steady to firm in most quarters. Buying was conservative, but supply was in a position to hold prices at the $1.30 to $1.65 per pound range which has been quoted for three months in West Indian oil. Imports last week totaled one drum and one case from Trinidad.

Bergamot—Moderate activity in the market coupled with a constantly improving supply position tended to lower quotations in some quarters last week, although the range of $4.85 to $6.50 per pound for natural Italian oil remained in force.

Bois de Rose—Higher priced stocks continued to form the bulk of trading in the market as prices remained at the previous levels. Imports for the week were below those of recent weeks, totaling only five drums from Brazil.

Citronella—Buyer interest remained at a high level, as stocks continued small. There were no price fluctuations reported during the period under review. Imports from Ceylon included sixty-five drums.

Clove — Local activity remained steady in volume. Prices remained steady to firm in the absence of serious local competition. The accumulated stocks from Madagascar continued to trickle into the local market as 117 drums arrived last week. Thirty-eight additional drums were imported from Saint Marie Island.

Dill—Termination of the busy season for pickling concerns and the resultant lessening of demand resulted in a downward trend in weed oil. The range of $4.25 to $5 per pound remained in effect, but indications were that there would be a downward revision in the near future.

Geranium—Stocks remained very small, and offerings were frugal last week. There was no further price fluctuation reported after the $2.00 per pound drop in Algerian oil which occurred the previous week. Importation of eleven cases from the Belgian Congo was the only resupply noted.

Guaiacwood—The market was moderately active last week in the wake of the lowered prices brought about by the improved shipping position at the sources. There were no further price revisions during the period under review. Seven cases of oil arrived from Argentina. Declared exports of oil of guaiacwood from Paraguay to the United States during the first half of 1946 fell to 2,040 kilograms, valued at $9,837, from 5,060 kilograms, with a value of $24,880 in the like period in 1945, according to a Department of Commerce report.

Lavender—An increasing number of sellers were quoting prices lower in the $2.50 to $3.10 per pound range for spike last week, as supplies at primary markets became increasingly available. Stocks on the local market continued small, but demand was steady.

Lemongrass—Prices remained firm last week as buyers' interest was constant. Stocks were limited as meager imports failed to help establish any sizeable quantities. Imports for the week included six drums from Guatemala.

Lime—Activity continued at a good pace last week as stocks became increasingly available and the outlook for replacement stocks was good. Prices remained unchanged after the decrease of 25c. per pound in Mexican oil the previous week. Imports from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the West Indies were seventeen drums and fifty cases.

Ocotea Cymbarum—A firm market was maintained last week, with prices tending to rise. Although no price changes were reported, there were indications that if the prices at the source continued to move upward, they would, of necessity, be reflected locally. Importations for the week were limited to twenty-three drums from Brazil.

Orange—Available stocks remained small as foreign offerings were light, and indications were that the market would grow tighter since it was predicted that domestic yields would fall below normal this year. Buyer interest was active, but prices were unaffected though steady. Imports during the past week included one drum from the Dominican Republic, and ten cases from Brazil.

Patchouli — Demand continued to outstrip supply as imports continued to arrive in very small quantities. Prices remained fairly steady, and no further changes were noted. Two drums were reported to have arrived from British East Africa, which seems to be a new source.

Peppermint — Local sellers withdrew quotations last week as the automatic decontrol of prices by the Secretary of Agriculture made the situation thoroughly doubtful. Neither information nor quotations were forthcoming from the sources, and the market remained practically at a standstill awaiting clarification of the growers' position. Some producers were filling only urgent needs from the stocks they had on hand, and few were accepting advance orders. Demand remained steady, but many sellers were advising that buyers postpone orders until the market was stabilized. It was said that source prices were mounting rapidly, but no verification was available. There was no shortage of peppermint oil, but dealers on the local market felt that speculation was running the national market and refrained from action in the hope that waiting would force prices down to a supply and demand basis.

Petitgrain—Rising prices at primary markets continued to be reflected in the local market as prices continued to firm. Available stocks were considerably limited, and trading was hampered as a result according to a Department of Commerce report. Declared exports of petitgrain oil from Paraguay to the United States fell in volume during the first half of 1946, if not in value. The exports amounted to 51.470 kilograms during that period, compared with 67.667 kilograms in the same period in 1945. The value of those exports rose, however, from $220,143 in the six-month period ended June 1945 to $297,688 in the same months of 1946 due to the increased prices. Imports last week totaled sixteen drums from Uruguay.

Spearmint — The market was particularly tight last week, and activity was at a standstill when action by the Secretary of Agriculture decontrolled prices on this oil. Buyers were still eager to buy at any price, but no new quotations were readily available from the primary markets, and the small stocks were held pending an establishment of source price. The prices were expected to soar, on a supply and demand basis, and indications were that they would be inversely proportional to the stocks on hand.

Ylang-ylang — A fair activity was maintained last week although stocks continued to fall short of demand. There were no price changes noted. Imports for the week included four drums from Madagascar.

Aromatic Chemicals

A post-holiday lull persisted in this market last week, bringing activity practically to a standstill in the products depending upon the strike-bound basic producers. There was a tradewide decline in selling, with shortages becoming increasingly serious in amyl alcohol, phenol and metacresol. Production of aromatic chemicals was considerably restricted, as it had been for several weeks past, and buyer interest had begun to wane. Prices were unaffected by the quiet nature of the market, and indications were that there would be no price fluctuation until enough material became available to revive buyer hopes for fulfillment of orders.

Acetophenone—Activity was negligible, with demand falling below the level of previous weeks. Supply continued inadequate, and buyers were simply waiting for the time when orders would bring results. Prices were unchanged.

Ambergris — Supplies of this item were seriously curtailed during the war, when whalers were withdrawn from the seas, and considerable interest was aroused in the local market by the arrival of 358 pounds from Portugal. No prices were quoted on that particular stock pending analysis and evaluation.

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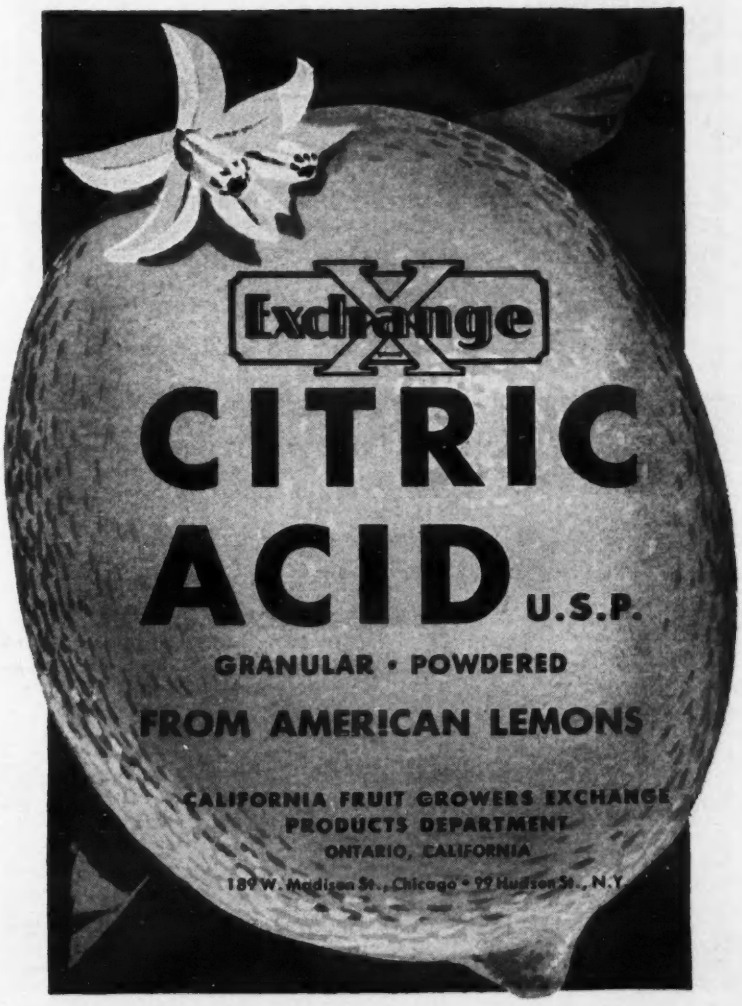

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acetate, butyrate, formate, and salicylate because of the shortage of amyl alcohol was continuing. There were practically none of the amyl esters available last week, and indications were that the shortages would persist indefinitely.

Cetyl Alcohol—The stocks imported from England the previous week moved immediately into the hands of eager buyers, and the market lapsed back into the apathy which had marked it for such a prolonged period. Prices continued to be gauged to supply, and few dealers were offering.

Citral—Replacement cost, based on the rising prices of lemongrass oil, failed to be reflected in the current quotations on citral.

Coumarin—Dealers reported this item in very short supply, and were pessimistic about eventual relief of the snortage. Demand continued fair with prices steady and unchanged.

Ionone Ketone—The lack of usable quantities restricted market activity last week, and there were very few stocks offered. Prices remained at the previous levels in the few transactions noted.

Ionone, Methyl—The meager stocks available continued to dwindle, and indications were that the situation would become increasingly tight. Prices did not vary materially.

Methylnaphthyl Ketone—Price continued firm last week as the stock situation became less favorable than it had been the previous month. The decreasing supply was closely paralleled by the buyer interest.

Musk—Xylol musk was the only musk moving in sizable quantities last week as it remained the only item available in any strength. Raw material shortages in ambrette and ketone musks seriously hampered production, and the stocks of these items were very small. Prices, nevertheless, continued firm, and buyer interest was not measurably diminished.

Vanillin—The supply problem continued to hinge on settlement of the strike in the plants of the principal producer. Negotiations were continuing, and it was hoped that an early settlement could be reached. Vanillin was practically unavailable prior to the labor difficulty, and last week there were practically no stocks on hand anywhere in the trade.

Etablissements Rigaud Names Varin Vice-Pres.

Roger E. Varin has been named first vice-president and managing director for Etablissements Rigaud, Inc. Mr. Varin was head of the export division of Coty, Inc., for the past six years. It was announced at the same time that Etablissements Rigaud on September 1 assumed sole distribution of its perfume and toilet preparations, terminating its previous arrangement with E. Fougera & Co.

Seeley & Co. Forms Essential Oils Division

Seeley & Co., New York, has created an essential oils and aromatic chemicals division to facilitate the production and distribution of its aromatic products and to offer complete sales service to customers. Harold L. Janovsky, formerly chief chemist and plant manager at the company's factory at Farmingdale, L. I., has been appointed manager of the new division.

Perfume Course at Columbia To Have New Faculty

Starting with the Fall term, September 30, Edward Sagarin will succeed Dr. Curt P. Wimmer, who is retiring, in the teaching of the course in perfumery and perfume materials at the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University. Mr. Sagarin, who is the author of the recently published book, the "Science and Art of Perfumery," is associated with Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York.

The course in the manufacture of cosmetics and toilet preparations, also formerly taught by Dr. Wimmer, is being reorganized and will be given by Prof. Horace M. Carter, who has been connected with the pharmacy department of the college since 1927.

Registration for either course will be at the college, 113 West Sixty-eighth street, New York, September 19 to 25.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum derivatives maintained a very active market status during the past week in all sections of the country. Price changes were effected in petrolatums and white mineral oils, while other derivatives were very firm at the previous levels.

The steady demand in the petrolatum market sponsored a slight upward trend in prices last week affecting most of the grades. All ambers were quoted at a price ½c. per pound above the price of the previous week. The whites varied in the amount of increase from 3/8c. to 7/8c. per pound in less carlots. Activity was not retarded by the increases and new orders and previous orders were being readily met by producers.

White mineral oil prices took a decided upswing last week as there was a general increase in the market. All light oils were quoted at 3c. per gallon higher, grades of 100-150 viscosity were posted at 5½c. per gallon higher, and the heavy oils increased 7c. per gallon. Satisfactory consumer interest was maintained in most grades.

Lighter fractions were quieter last week than any other section of the petroleum derivatives market. Butane and propane were the only items which experienced a brisk demand, and it was in those two derivatives that the majority of the activity was concentrated.

There was a reported easing in the gasoline market along the Atlantic seaboard although supplies were adequate. Kerosene on the other hand was undergoing a slight improvement of position on the Atlantic seaboard generally,and was well above seasonal norms in the Middle Atlantic States.

Solvent and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas — Prices remained steady as back orders were filled and moderate offerings were available. Demand was good and trading was relatively constant.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Demand was maintained at the previous high level as stocks moved to seasonal consumers. Prices were steady and unchanged during the period under review.

Lacquer Diluent — Market activity moved along at the pace prevailing for the past few weeks with consumers showing an active interest in offerings. Fairly ample shipments were reported for contracted supplies. Prices were steady and unvarying.

Mineral Spirits—There was a steady demand last week as fairly liberal offerings were available to consumers. Steady unchanged prices continued in force throughout the trade.

Rubber Solvent—The active buyers' interest evinced during the past month held true last week. Suppliers were making fairly liberal offers at the previous price levels. Deliveries against contracts continued to be routine.

Stoddard Solvent—The market activity was steady and little changed from the previous level. Consumers' interest was maintained, prices remaining firm. Contract deliveries were substantial and inquiries were constant.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Consumers were receiving large quantities of this derivative during the past week. Offerings were satisfactory and inquiries were well-maintained. Prices were firm and unchanged throughout the trade.

Estimate Oil Demand

The Bureau of Mines estimated the September demand for domestic crude petroleum at 790,000 barrels daily. At the same time it forecast for the third quarter of the year a demand of 4,771,000 barrels for the domestic crude, compared with an actual average demand of 4,766,000 barrels daily in the second quarter.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, white mineral, light grades, 3c. per gal.
100/150 vis., 5½c. per gal.
Heavy grades, 7c. per gal.
Petrolatums, U.S.P., l.c.l., amber, 1c. per lb.
extra amber, ½c. per lb.
cream, ⅞c. per lb.
white, lily, ⅞c. per lb.
snow, ⅞c. per lb.
soft, ⅞c. per lb.
yellow, soft, ⅞c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago — Business remained good in most grades of products. Cleaner and related types of takings were in an active status. Rubber solvent continued to be very much in demand.

Aromatic Solvents—Interest good, market steady.

Lacquer Diluent—Trade fair without quotation change.

Mineral Spirits—Orders extensive, market holding.

Rubber Solvent — Numerous orders, prices strong.

Stoddard Solvent—Call good, no price change.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Interest brisk, quotations stable.

Los Angeles—Conditions in the solvents and diluents market on the Pacific Coast were generally steady. Supplies were good. The market was again featured by the liberal offerings. Inquiry was maintained at steady and unchanged prices.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Excellent business was reported for this derivitive during the past week. Synthetic resin manufacturers continued to come into the market for fairly large amounts of new supplies. Movement against former orders was spirited. Prices were firm and unrevised.

Heptane—Some slight improvement in buying interest was reported by suppliers last week. Movement was still mostly for small-sized lots, but more shipments were reported. Inquiry for future delivery was routine to fair. Prices were firm.

Hexane — The market remained fairly quiet, with routine deliveries reported. Spot offerings were normal and response was fair. Prices were unchanged.

Pentanes — Some fairly large shipments of this derivitive were reported during the period under review but on the whole the market was quiet. Movement was mostly to contract customers. Prices were firm.

Propane — An active demand continued to characterize the market for this material. Material for use as a fuel was in better call and the demand from industrial consumers remained at a fairly high level. No changes in prices were reported.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Producers were working at full capacity in an attempt to meet all requirements. Demand continued very heavy, and prices were firm and unchanged. Deliveries on past orders were fairly well maintained, although a little tightness in supply was reported by some producers.

Paraffin — Producers of the crude and refined grades of wax reported conditions practically identical with those of the previous week. Demand was greatly in excess of the ability of producers to supply from their short stocks. Quotations remained steady and firm.

Petrolatums—A general price increase was reported in this market last week. The following grades were quoted as having been increased, and the prices are in less carlots: snow, 9c per pound; white, lily, 8¼c. per pound; cream, 7¾c. per pound; all ambers up ½c. per pound; white, soft, 7 2/5c. per pound; yellow, soft, 5⅜c. per pound. Buying interest remained steady and deliveries were maintained.

White Mineral Oils—Upward price revisions were noted during the week, while buyer interest maintained its previous high level. It was reported that prices in less carlots amounts were up 3c. per pound for all the light grades, up 5½c. per gallon for grades of 100-150 viscosity, and up 7c. per gallon for all the heavy oils.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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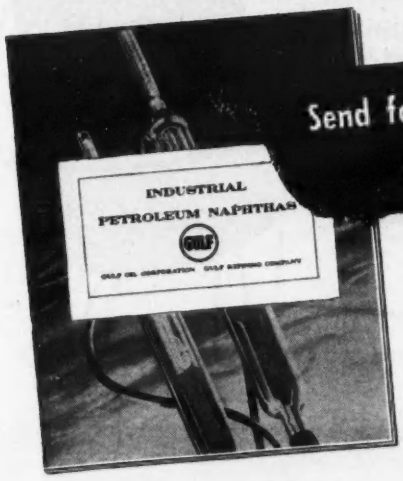

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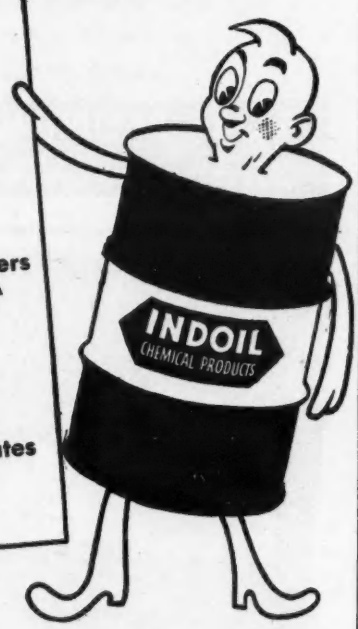

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Protective Coatings Materials

The Office of Price Administration contributed the majority of impetus to last week's lively market with the decontrol of wood and gum rosin, metal soap driers, dry and cadmium pigment colors, and the revision of rulings on gypsum plaster bag goods, and shellac making themselves felt.

Restricted trading in the naval stores market for the past five weeks terminated quickly when prices were removed from rosin, and there was a flurry of buying and selling at the increased prices. Prices were varying locally with quotations on the Savannah market, and the selling prices were generally one dollar to a dollar and a half above the southern postings. Buyers were eagerly awaiting the arrival of accumulated stocks which piled up in primary markets during the tight period, and it was anticipated that trading would continue at a rapid pace for the next few weeks. There was a little hesitancy shown in some quarters as the fear of a speculative market dampened enthusiasm. Anxiety about the decision of the OPA on the new ceiling for gum turpentine was general throughout the trade as an announcement was anticipated momentarily.

Decontrol of the dry color pigments was not fully felt last week as buyers awaited the preparation and posting of new price schedules. Market activity was improved slightly by the prospect of increased prices pending, but supplies were generally so small that trade volume was not a great deal above that of the previous week. The price changes for metal soap driers were not announced, but it was anticipated that they would be forthcoming early this week.

Amendments to Maximum Price Regulations clarified the sellers' prices in shellac, and raised the ceiling on gypsum plaster bag goods in certain areas along the Eastern seaboard. The shellac market was alive again as imports became more regular, and the Indian market strengthened.

The New York regional office of War Assets Administration is offering on open bidding 5,000 gallons of toluol substitute thinner (ANT8B) located in Buffalo. The identification number is NYS-190349.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., .0019c. per lb.
l.c.l., same basis, .0017c. per lb.
tanks, same basis, .0019c. per lb.
tankwagon, same basis, .0019c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., .002c. per lb.
l.c.l., same basis, .002c. per lb.
tanks, same basis, .002c. per lb.
tankwagon, same basis, .002c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.4	147.4	147.4	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Pigments

Market activity continued to diminish as stocks of basic materials became so scarce that manufacturers were practically at a complete halt in production. Demand surged upward with the beginning of the new month as consumers felt that allotted stocks should be available early in the month. There were no price changes during the period under review and none were anticipated until the situation is eased to a point where there is an adequate supply.

Blue Lead—Limited stocks curtailed activity in this market as buyers continued to clamor for material. Prices remained steady and unchanged.

Litharge—In spite of the continued warning of producers that it was impossible to meet a fraction of the demand, buyers maintained an active interest. There were practically no stocks on hand, and indications were that replacements would become an increasingly difficult problem.

Lithopone — Buyer interest was maintained in spite of the admitted inability of producers to satisfy even a quarter of the demand. Raw material shortages became increasingly serious. Prices held steady.

Orange Mineral—The dwindling pig lead supply continued to curtail production to a point of almost complete inactivity. A few demands of regular customers were met from the small stocks available, but in general, there was little trading.

Red Lead — Practically no stocks were available last week as buyers continued their eager petitions for supply. Producers were handcuffed by the grave shortages in pig lead, and it was expected that little supply would be forthcoming for an indefinite time.

White Lead—Even the ration system instituted by several sellers early in the shortage period failed to retain useable supplies, and last week practically no stocks were available. There was a good deal of concern expressed as to the future with general belief that it would be black.

Zinc Oxides — The situation was completely unchanged last week from that of the previous week. Demand was steady, stocks were small, and prices unchanged. Stocks of lead free zinc oxide available May 31, 1946, totaled 27,301 short tons, according to a Bureau of Mines report. Production in June amounted to 12,092 short tons, while stocks available June 30, 1946, totaled 26,414 short tons. According to a Bureau of Mines report, stocks of zinc oxide producers' plants decreased four percent in May, 1946, from the totals of April 30, 1946. Output for the month of May was less than one percent higher than that for the previous month. Stocks of all zinc oxides on hand at the end of May amounted to 30,013 short tons compared with 31,155 short tons in stock at the end of April. Production of all zinc oxides in May totaled 17,686 short tons, while the April production was 17,619 short tons.

Zinc Sulphides — Stocks continued small and moved readily into the hands of consumers at the higher price levels. All prices held steady.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead — In an announcement last week the Office of Price Administration clarified its pricing plans for lead. It said that no increase in the existing price ceilings was planned in the foreseeable future. Administrator John D. Small of the Civilian Production Administration advised that his agency was prepared to move quickly to prevent the building up of excessive inventories of lead. The CPA compliance division will check privately owned stocks of ores, concentrates, residues, scrap, and secondary and primary lead wherever evidence may exist of the accumulation of stocks in violation of inventory restrictions. Lead scrap receipts and

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: July

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in July, 1946, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $65,187,312. Details of sales reported by these establishments, with comparative data for 1945 and 1944, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1946—July	$65,187,312	$34,966,539	$24,256,325	$17,983,418	$6,272,907	$5,944,448
Total, 7 mos..	451,942,820	251,268,906	155,007,247	35,632,428	39,627,467	45,466,772
1945—July	52,623,448	22,689,192	24,485,398	18,578,202	5,907,196	5,448,858
Total, 7 mos..	362,707,980	172,244,271	154,342,932	115,203,889	39,138,043	36,120,777
1944—July	51,724,583	25,662,801	21,227,001	15,948,215	5,278,786	4,834,791
Total, 7 mos..	361,809,125	175,259,414	151,043,001	112,532,368	38,510,633	35,506,710

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—9-9-1946 73

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Specifications and Properties

Sp. Gr. @ 30°/15.6°C	0.980 to 1.00
Viscosity (Gardner-Holdt)	W (average) @ 25°C
Distillation by volume	Essentially between 300°C and 375°C
Max. % off @ 300°C	5%
Refractive Index @ 20°C	1.5355
Molecular Weight	230
Odor	Sweet, Characteristic
Color	Amber
Color Retention	Good

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Being an alkylated phenol, Nevillac OA undergoes typical reactions. For instance, with formaldehyde, oil-soluble phenolic resins are produced which can be formulated as such in varnishes, or can be used in fortifying rosin, rosin esters, alkyd resins and established types of phenolic resins.

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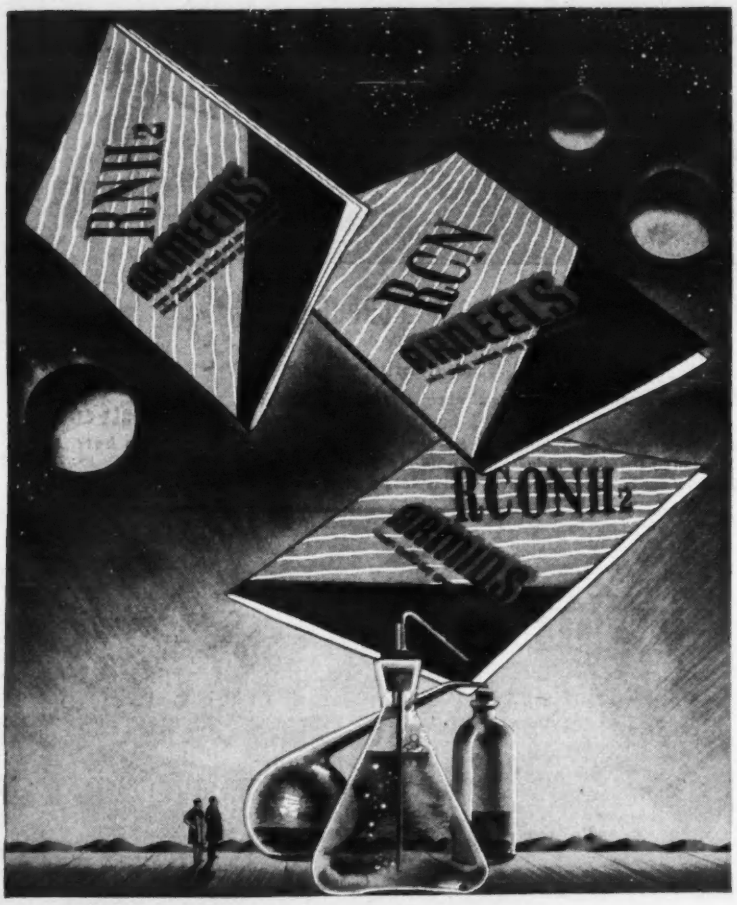

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Three new brochures have been prepared on these Armour chemicals: ARMIDS, $RCONH_2$, high-melting organic chemicals . . . ARNEELS, RCN, organic cyanides from fats . . . ARMEENS, RNH_2, organic alkalis from fats (and ARMACS, their acetate salts).

Your copies will be mailed upon request.

ARMOUR Chemical DIVISION
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
1357 West 31st Street Chicago 9, Illinois

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: July

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for July, 1946, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 38 identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials, as compared with those for July, 1945:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	1,678,772	$115,070

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	5,237,218	$404,767
casein-bound	336,870	18,997
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*212,341	269,390
Dry-powder form	728,785	60,048
glue-bound	368,799	16,231

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	745,761	$33,479
Coldwater	912,962	39,691

Sales of these products for July, as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, were as follows:—

	July 1946	July 1945
Plastic paints.....lbs.	1,678,772	784,331
value.	$115,070	$50,059
Coldwater paints.value.	$769,428	$481,904
Calcimines .....lbs.	1,658,723	1,808,705
value.	$73,170	$87,066

consumption at smelters' plants were up seven percent in June, 1946, according to a Bureau of Mines report. Total receipts of lead scrap of 40,157 was 2,592 tons greater than in the previous month, consumption of 35,651 tons exceeded that used in May by 1,135 tons. The higher ceiling on scrap, which went into effect on June 3, was credited with some of the increased turnover. Pig lead, 8¼c. per pound, New York.

Zinc—Consumption of zinc scrap in June 1946, fell below that of the previous month according to a Bureau of Mines report. A total of 16,125 short tons were consumed in June, while 16,776 tons were used in May. Although it has shown a slightly declining trend in the past few months, the use of this material has remained at a fairly high level since November, 1945. Consumers' receipts of scrap increased over the month of May, but total receipts were not as large as consumption, causing stocks to decline from 34,869 tons on May 31, to 33,234 tons at the end of June. Receipts of metallic zinc scrap declined from 2,688 tons in May to 2,006 tons in June whereas receipts of by-product residues increased from 10,685 tons in May to 12,484 tons in the following month. Receipts of zinc scrap by dealers dropped 676 tons during June to total 5,691 tons. Shipments to consumers advanced from 4,162 tons during May to 5,259 tons during June. Dealers' inventories of zinc scrap continued the upward trend to total 14,651 tons on June 30, a gain of 432 tons over May stocks. Prime western states, 8¼c. per pound, E. St. Louis.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Stocks continued to satisfy immediate needs as both domestic and foreign sources were approaching normal production. Buyer interest was fairly constant, but prices remained unaffected. Imports during the period under review totaled 1,000 bags from the Union of South Africa.

Barytes—Trading maintained a normal level with prices firm and unchanged. Buyers moved cautiously because of the uncertainty in allied markets, and new orders were at a minimum.

Blanc Fixe—Prices remained steady and unchanged in a moderately active market. Raw materials continued short.

Chalk—Market activity centered chiefly about small lots moving to principal consumers last week as prices for both domestic and foreign grades remained steady at previous levels. Imports for the week included 1,600 bags from England.

China Clay—There was a slight tendency toward increased prices last week as stocks became more readily available with buyer interest slacking off.

Graphite Flake—Market activity was increasing gradually as more foreign stocks became available. Imports for the period under review totaled 3,000 bags from Madagascar.

Gypsum—The manufacturers' price-raise authorized by the Office of Price Administration in certain Eastern seaboard areas for gypsum plaster goods, did not affect existing ceilings on Keene's cement, white goods, and Terra Alba combinations. The change was effected August 30, in amendment 61 to order 1 under section 25 of MPR 592.

Talc—The market continued fairly inactive last week as prices held at the previous levels. Arrival of 3,200 bags from Italy was reported.

Whiting—Stocks were in fairly good supply to a normal demand last week with prices unchanged by the moderate trading. Indications were, however, that an upward trend in prices would be effected in the near future.

Lacquer Materials

Strike-restricted phthalic anyhdride remained the axis upon which market activity depended last week, and the continued labor tie-up seriously curtailed trading. Crude naphthalene remained very tight, and there was no prospect of improvement in the situation in the foreseeable future.

Butyl Acetate—Monthly revision of prices brought a reduction from the levels of last month with the following prices in drums being quoted: carlots, .2295c. per pound; less carlots, .2347c. per pound; tanks, .2195c. per pound; wagons, .2245c. per pound. These changes apply only to normal fermentation materials made in Illinois and Indiana.

Butyl Alcohol—Prices were revised for the month of September with a downward change of two-tenths of a cent per pound in drums being effected. Current quotations in drums were listed as follows: carlots, .253c. per pound; less carlots, .258c per pound; tanks, .243c. per pound; wagons, .248c. per pound. These changes apply only to normal fermentation materials made in Illinois and Indiana.

Driers and Flatteners

The Office of Price Administration announced the suspension from price control of metallic soap driers. No new prices were immediately forthcoming, but it was felt that there would be an upward revision in both resinates and naphthenates.

Naphthenates—Demand continued active as the materials were in good supply and buyer interest was not re-

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tarded by the prospect of impending upward price revision.

Resinates—A concentrated heavy demand forced producers to drop behind schedule in the filling of orders although resinates were in fairly good supply. No new prices were announced, but it was predicted that producers would find it expedient to effect an upward revision since the ceilings were removed last week.

Stearates—The decontrol of metal soap driers did not affect stearates although the wording of the OPA release necessitated investigation to determine whether they were or were not included. Buyer interest was steady last week as the items continued in fair supply.

Varnish Gums

Copal—The stocks which arrived the previous week were distributed on back orders, and the market settled down to waiting for the Belgian Congo shipments to approach an up-to-date status. The prohibitive effect of the high export taxes at that source continued to curtail buying, and reports were that pleas for reduced export taxes were being made to the Belgian government. Buyer interest was light in recognition of the tight situation, and prices remained at the previous levels.

Elemi—There was little change in the quiet market reported for the previous week, and buyers maintained their cautious waiting for better supply and lower prices.

Shellac—The Office of Price Administration announced Amendment 22 to SR 14F, governing the sale of shellac, effective September 4. The cost of the shellac used shall be the actual delivered cost except if the manufacturer imported it, whereupon the cost is calculated by using the applicable maximum price established by the Revised Maximum Import Price Regulation. If the manufacturer has bleached the shellac used, the cost is calculated by using the applicable maximum price for bleached shellac established in Maximum Price Regulation No. 245. The shellac market in India was very strong, and the market began to assume new life as imports arrived and buyer interest quickened. Imports last week included 1,640 bags of shellac from India, 2,665 bags of seedlac from India, and 100 bags of seedlac transshipped from London.

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Naval Stores

The removal of price ceilings on gum and wood rosins sponsored a strong buying movement on the local market as stocks, long delayed in the South, began to move. Turpentine was still withheld as the trade awaited the reported momentary ruling on ceilings from the Office of Price Administration.

Rosin—The long-awaited removal of ceiling prices for both gum and wood rosins had a salutory effect on the trading after a five-week period of complete inactivity. Prices were based on the Savannah market, and varied with it from day to day. In general the New York price was anywhere from one dollar to a dollar and a half per 100 pounds above the Savannah quotations. The accumulated stores in the South were moving northward quickly, and supply-starved buyers were eagerly awaiting them. The market was extremely active the entire week, and indications were that the exceptional demand would persist until buyers were able to recoup from the restricted position they found themselves in during the stalemate. The interest in the Chicago market closely paralleled that in New York, and the following prices for five-drum lots were quoted September 6: B grade, $8.25 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $9.14 per 100 pounds net; WW grade, $9.26 per 100 pounds net.

Savannah, Sept. 6.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit — Low of range quoted				
	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$6.00	$6.25	$6.25	$6.25
D	...	6.25	6.31	6.31	6.31
E	...	6.95	7.01	7.01	7.01
F	...	7.06	7.01	7.01	7.10
G	...	7.06	7.14	7.14	7.20
H	...	7.06	7.14	7.14	7.20
I	...	7.06	7.14	7.14	7.20
K	...	7.06	7.14	7.14	7.20
M	...	7.06	7.14	7.14	7.20
N	...	7.06	7.14	7.14	7.20
WG	...	7.15	7.16	7.16	7.20
WW	...	7.25	7.26	7.26	7.26
X	...	7.25	7.26	7.26	7.26
	Drums				
Sales	...	731	332	...	185
Receipts	...	122	267	126	1,360
Shipments	...	209	100	...	1,798
Stocks	...	13,195	13,362	13,488	13,050

* Holiday (Labor Day).

Turpentine—Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, recommended to the Office of Price Administration that the maximum price of gum turpentine for producers' sales in bulk be increased to $1.05 per gallon and that corresponding increases be made at other levels of distribution. The Secretary's investigation convinced him that existing ceilings were impeding the necessary production of that commodity, and that necessary production could not be obtained without price adjustment. The trade was awaiting the OPA decision eagerly last week as the five-week curtailment continued to hamper manufacturing processes. As soon as the ceiling is established, movement of stocks from producers will begin, and local trading will assume strong proportions, it was indicated.

Savannah, Sept. 6.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons — Cents.	Sales.	Barrels — Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
*Monday	...	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	83¼	...	98	213	2,679
Wednesday	83½	...	79	...	2,756
Thursday	83½	...	10	...	2,768
Friday	$1.05	6,400	917	245	3,440

* Holiday (Labor Day).

Glues and Binders

Casein—The market continued tight last week as imports failed to approach necessary levels. Demand was retarded by the inadequate supply, and the market still awaited the Office of Price Administration decision on price ceiling readjustments. The trade is also awaiting the action of the Argentine government in applying the new regulations governing the exportation of casein. It is debatable whether the Argentine government will establish ceiling restrictions, and whether, if it does, they will compare favorably to the United States ceilings so that trade will be sponsored. Imports last week total 1,589 bags from Argentina.

Glues—Stocks continued very small last week as trading was light. Prices were held steady at the previous levels. Imports included 2,542 bags of bones from Brazil, 6,297 bags of bones from Argentina.

Dry and Chemical Colors

The Office of Price Administration announced the suspension from price control of dry color and cadmium pigments effective September 4. Sellers hastened to make alterations in their

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METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE
METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility
* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE
BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

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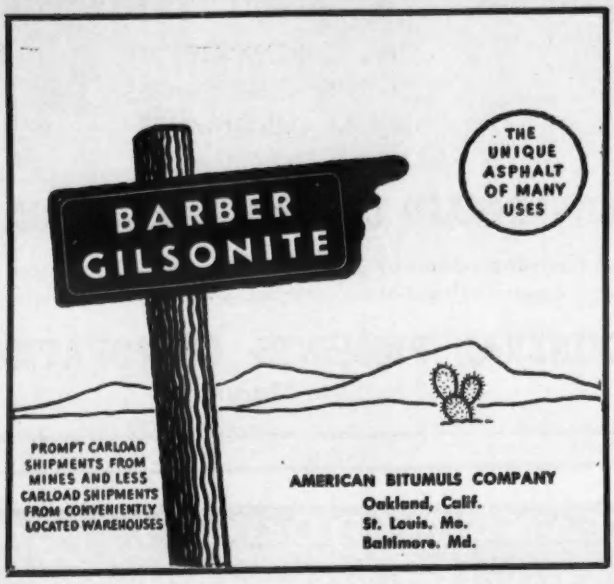

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quotations, and buyers maintained their shortage-sponsored interest.

Carbon Black—The steady demand for the good supply of blacks continued last week, and there was a slight flurry of buying at existing prices as increases were anticipated. No price revisions were reported, but it was indicated that they would be posted very shortly.

Chrome Colors—With the removal of price ceilings there was an upward revision of most of the chrome color prices. One producer quoted the new prices as follows: all standard yellows and oranges, 18¾c. per pound; chrome green, extra light, 26c. per pound; chrome green, light, 27c. per pound; chrome green, medium, 30¾c. per pound; chrome green, triple-deep, 35¾c. per pound. All the above prices are effective September 10.

Iron Blues—With the removal of ceiling prices, a producer posted new quotations for these colors effective September 10, as follows: soda, 39c. per pound; potash, 45½c. per pound.

Iron Oxide—Small stocks continued to arrive occasionally from foreign sources and moved immediately into the hands of consumers. Prices remained steady as there were very few stocks offered. Import for the week included 425 barrels and 300 kegs from Spain.

Umber—It was reported that 693 bags arrived from Cyprus during the period under review.

Plastics Engineers Study Mathieson Product

Electrical properties, heat resistance, and moldability of the Mathieson plastic, polydichlorostyrene, were the principal topics of a paper presented on September 3 before the Chicago section of the Society of Plastics Engineers by Laurence E. Russell, of The Mathieson Alkali Works. The meeting was held in the Merchandise Mart.

Polydichlorostyrene can be maintained at 220° F. without dimensional changes or appreciable loss in strength, and, in addition, it retains a power factor ranging from about .0003 to .0008 between 100 and 1,000,000 cycles, stated Mr. Russell. Its dielectric constant in this range varies from 2.64 to 2.66, he said. Furthermore, it absorbs less water than any other thermoplastic—0.02% on the average —and its strength properties compare vary favorably with all the commonly used thermoplastics, according to Mr. Russell. On the Rockwell M scale it exhibits a hardness rated at 95 which is not very much decreased at elevated temperatures, he said, and its resistance to acids and alkalis at elevated temperatures is excellent.

In addrtion to molding, Mr. Russell discussed development work now under way on the use of polydichlorostyrene as an emulsion, a laminating resin and a casting resin.

Some applications now practical for the plastic, Mr. Russell said, are: battery caps and cases, gaskets, tube bases, terminal blocks, instrument handles, hypodermic syringes, chemical- and hot water-resistant parts, pump parts, generator parts, and miscellaneous hardware.

Mr. Russell concluded by saying that eventually the plastic may be used for a wide variety of consumer items, including tumblers, razors, dental and hair brush handles, combs, stoppers, and other products for which resistance to high temperatures and low water absorption are desired.

Emery Opens Bigger Azelaic Acid Plant

A new and enlarged plant for the production of azelaic and pelargonic acids has been put in operation by Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati. Production of these acids has also been resumed in the first Emery plant, built in 1942, but completely shut down for some time.

Increased production of azelaic and pelargonic acids has been undertaken because of the growing manufacturing activity in the lines of alkydtype resins and surface coatings and vinyl compounds, to which they are importantly related. In keeping with the same objective, production of diethyl-eneglycol dipelargonate ("X-55") is being resumed at the Emery plant on an expanded but still limited scale. A much larger esterification plant for the production of this and other plasticizers is nearing completion.

Paint Production

—Continued from page 7

and for the presentation, discussion, and publication of papers and other contributions.

(D) To encourage the establishment of local sections and to coordinate their activities with those of the federation.

(E) To cooperate with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and other organizations in a manner consistent with the provisions of these by-laws.

(F) Service to consumers by the constant improvement of products and elimination of wasteful methods in manufacture.

The proposed revision of the constitution and by-laws is being submitted to the constituent local clubs, with the expectation that it will be discussed at the first or second meeting in the 1946-7 season. The comments and suggestions thus brought out will be studied in connection with the proposed text by the advisory committee. It is not expected that it can be put up for final action at the annual meeting in November.

Trade Briefs

Cook Paint & Varnish Company has had an analysis prepared by the Stock Exchange firm of J. R. Williston & Co.

Warren W. Burr has been named to head a section on development of protective coatings and 'Pliolite' resins for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has issued a bulletin describing the properties of "Witcarb R." the company's precipitated calcium carbonate.

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Emery Industries Adds Three to Research Staff

Emery Industries Inc., Cincinnati, has added three World War II veterans to its staff. Robert Van Tuyle, for four years in charge of research on fabric coatings for the Chemical Warfare Service at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will direct the company's research on plasticizers, resins and surface coatings.

E. R. Baker, formerly assistant chief of the technical division for research and development of the Chemical Warfare Service, has joined Emery's staff to head the newly-created development department, which was established to improve and extend the use of all company products, including several still in the pilot-plant stage.

Don Smith, who also was with the Chemical Warfare Service, will direct product research for the candle division, which has just moved into a new plant in Mariemont, suburb of Cincinnati.

Lead Ore Concentration Available in Montana

The Domestic Manganese & Development Company has been appointed agent with Reconstruction Finance Corporation to operate the RFC-owned flotation mill at Butte, Mont., for the custom concentrating of lead-bearing ores. The appointment was made at the direction of the Civilian Production Administration under the influence of the serious shortage of lead.

Individual contracts will be made by the RFC agent for the purchase from producers of suitable ores in quantities suited to economic operation of the mill. Terms will be determined after metallurgical tests of representative samples.

No deliveries will be accepted after June 30, 1947, and contracts may be terminated at an earlier date on negotiated terms.

Plastics Laminating Plant Put in Operation by G.E.

Initial production in a $5,000,000 factory that is designed to be the largest and most modern plastics laminating plant in the country, has been started at Conshocton, Ohio, by the General Electric Company plastics divisions.

The new plant is replacing present General Electric facilities for manufacture of laminated materials at Lynn, Mass. It will consist of three buildings with the principal factory building comprising 235,820 square feet and is expected to have an ultimate capacity of twice the present output of the company.

Harold Rowe Gets 35-Year Button at National Lead

Harold Rowe, vice-president of the National Lead Company, New York, completed his thirty-fifth year with the company August 28. In commemoration of the event he was presented with a 35-year service button by Fletcher W. Rockwell, president, at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club where Mr. Rowe was the guest of his business associates.

Mr. Rowe is a member of the National Lead board of directors and of its executive committee.

Lead and Zinc Export Classifications Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Effective September 6, the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, added to its "positive" list of exports, for which individual licenses are required, the following, among other, commodities: Lead ore, matte, and base bullion, and zinc dust.

Effective October 1, the OIT consolidated license procedure will be extended to a number of nonferrous metal articles, including slab zinc, when destined to group K countries.

National Adhesives Develops New Glue

The National Adhesives Company has developed a new cold-run, fast-setting resin wood glue for joint assembly operations. A wartime development, the glue, named "Wood-lok," is claimed to be the only type of resin glue that can be handled and machined after twenty to thirty minutes' clamping time.

Paint Industry 50-Year Club Membership Asked

E. R. Drake, secretary of the Fifty Year Club of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry, asks manufacturers to cooperate and see that all their employees who are eligible for membership in the club are enrolled. Membership application can be made by writing the club at 1500 Rhode Island avenue N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

To date, the following members have been enrolled for 1946: C. E. Butler, of C. E. Butler Company, Oakland, Cal.; Frank B. Ketchum, Benjamin Moore & Co., New York; A. G. Schumann, Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Harry D. Watts, Martin-Senour Company, Chicago.

Watson-Standard Offers New Protective Coatings

Watson-Standard Company, Pittsburgh, announces a new series of protective coatings as an alternate for white base and finish coatings during their present scarcity. These new finishes incorporate the latest warproved technical advances and are adaptable to various baking cycles, according to the company. They make possible smoother base coatings and bright product finishes having eye appeal and durability, it is claimed.

Barytes Freights From Nova Scotia Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Revision of ocean freight rates on shipments of barytes in bulk and bags from Nova Scotia to United States North Atlantic ports is announced by the War Shipping Administration. The changes were effective August 23.

Rate order No. 602 provides the following rates on shipments in bulk:—To Boston, $3.55 a ton; New York, $3.90; Philadelphia, $4.50; Norfolk, $4.50; Baltimore, $5. Rates on shipments in bags under rate order No. 602 are 40 cents a ton above bulk rates on shipments to Boston and 75 cents a ton above bulk shipments to the other ports

Northwestern Paint Club to Meet Oct. 4

The Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club will have Dr. Alexander Schwarcman of the Spencer Kellogg Company as guest speaker at the dinner meeting to be held October 4. His subject will be "Atomic Eneregy."

Andrews-Knapp Formed To Supply Lead Products

The Andrews-Knapp Construction Company has been formed with an affiliate, Knapp Mills, Inc., to do engineering work, as well as supply lead products for the building and chemical industries. The company originally was the Andrews Lead Construction Company, acquired about six years ago by the American Smelting & Mining Company, and recently was resold to Alfred P. Knapp, who was its president at the time of the sale to American Smelting and who became general manager of American Smelting's lead products division after the merger.

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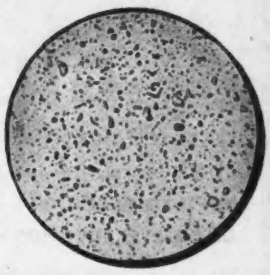
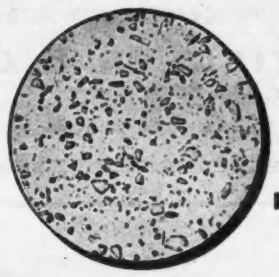
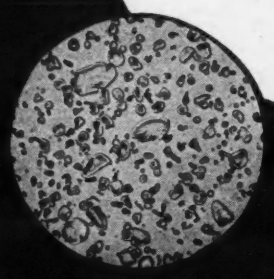


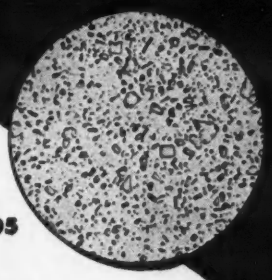
MODERATE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-2



MODERATELY LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-50



LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-503



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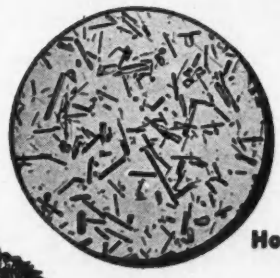

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Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: July

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for July, 1946, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	1,791,000
Refined	[2]	1,415,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	2,406,000	1,910,000
No. 3, crude	549,000	899,000
Dehydrated	1,034,000	1,812,000
Sulphonated	.....	267,000
Chinawood or tung oil	[2]	2,826,000
Coconut, crude	25,247,000	14,218,000
Refined	8,173,000	8,571,000
Corn, crude	15,975,000	15,616,000
Refined	13,737,000	1,916,000
Cottonseed, crude	13,518,000	16,803,000
Refined	14,982,000	65,774,000
Linseed	75,884,000	41,603,000
Olive, edible	.....	19,000
Inedible	.....	21,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	38,000
Oiticica	.....	1,562,000
Palmkernel, crude	[2]	1,070,000
Refined	.....	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	3,628,000
Refined	[2]	238,000
Peanut, crude[1]	7,175,000	6,892,000
Refined	5,976,000	5,090,000
Sesame	.....	65,000
Soybean, crude	116,508,000	103,844,000
Refined	96,301,000	85,466,000
All other	2,995,000	2,514,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	116,245,000	1,730,000
Neatsfoot oil	70,000	267,000
Tallow, edible	5,942,000	3,178,000
Inedible	70,772,000	92,054,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]

Cod	70,000	862,000
Codliver	19,000	665,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,019,000
Other fish	[4]22,691,000	10,460,000
Other liver	729,000	695,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	43,690,000	38,977,000
Wool grease	1,352,000	1,261,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	18,519,000	17,947,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,701,000	2,283,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,021,000	1,043,000
Grease and lard oil	3,313,000	3,291,000
Oleo oil	2,315,000	414,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,641,000	5,336,000
Stearic acid	4,796,000	4,662,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[5]	518,000
Stearin, animal, edible	1,170,000	612,000
Inedible	2,445,000	1,271,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	4,117,00	5,019,000
Tallow oil	4,097,000	1,514,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	13,167,000	12,078,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	5,558,000	5,249,000
crude (100% basis)	10,282,000	10,909,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	4,118,000	6,175,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	70,800,000	70,337,000
Inedible	8,861,000	9,665,000
Shortening	100,896,000	750,000
Winterized vegetable oils	17,840,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosures of operation of individual establishments.
[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[4] Includes 15,106,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 7,073,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.
[5] Includes 9,485,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 3,157,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.
[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons	
	Consumption	Stocks July 31
Castor beans	3,245	16,470
Copra	20,239	37,710
Corn germs	19,473	500
Cottonseed	41,869	117,968
Flaxseed	103,377	76,703
Palm kernels	.....	.....
Soybeans	388,717	501,058
Tung	[1]	.....
Peanuts[2]—		
Farmer's stock[3]	698	20,708
No. 2 and oil stock[4]	6,668	4,389
Other	2,544	4,451

[1] Included in other seeds.
[2] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.
[3] Weights shown for peanuts in shell. Stocks figures include quantities held for making peanut butter, candy, and for other uses, as well as for crushing.
[4] Weights shown for shelled peanuts. Stocks figures include quantities held at all commercial locations, principally for crushing into oil and meal.

Philippine Margarin Taxed 15c. per Pound

OPD Washington Bureau

Philippine margarin is taxable at 15 cents a pound whether colored or uncolored, in addition to any other customs duties applicable to the product, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled in T.D. 5531. The effect of the ruling is to treat oleomargarin from the Philippines the same as that imported from any other foreign country. Heretofore Philippine oleomargarin was taxable at rates applying to domestically produced oleomargarin—10 cents a pound if colored and ¼ cent per pound if uncolored.

T.D. 5531 also imposes on all "articles, goods, wares, or merchandise" coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the internal-revenue tax applicable to like articles of domestic manufacture.

General Mills Names Zeigler Sales Agent

G. S. Zeigler & Co., processors of stearine pitch, gilsonite and waxes, New York, has been named sales representative for the chemical division of General Mills Inc. in New York City; upper New York State, excluding Buffalo; Northern New Jersey, excluding Trenton; Connecticut, west of the Connecticut River, and Wilmington, Del.

J. Edmund Good, formerly vice-president of the Woburn Chemical Corporation, has joined the Zeigler organization and will have charge of the new department. He will be assisted by Richard B. Noethiger and Donald J. Hart, present members of the Zeigler sales force.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

While demand for oils and fats was unabated last week, trading continued quiet, because of the scarcity of supplies and the reluctance of producers to accept business at new ceilings. It was claimed that production costs were above ceilings for many oils, which made it unprofitable to do business. These claims were placed before the Decontrol Board and it is hoped that eventually ceilings would be increased or price controls entirely removed.

Linseed oil crushers awaited the announcement of the new price on flaxseed, which was suspended until September 9, to permit the Department of Agriculture to determine the extent of the increase in the ceiling that is deemed necessary to encourage greater oil production.

Production of castor oil was resumed in two plants this week following the settlement of the strike which shut down operations for more than three months. Demand for castor oil continued urgent and was unsatisfied.

OPA announced that the following products will continue under price ceilings as of September 1:—Crude and refined vegetable oils; edible and inedible tallows; greases; lard, edible and inedible; crude and refined fish oils; shortening and margarine; soap stocks and fatty acids; castor beans; salad oils; all imported vegetable oils; oil cakes and meals. A complete list of products appears in the news section of this issue.

Cottonseed Oil

While consuming inquiry for new crop oil continued excellent, trading was reported at a standstill last week. Crushers do not yet know the exact price they will have to pay for seed and are limiting trading to small lots. Ginners and growers are still hoping for an increase in seed prices.

OPA reiterated that cottonseed oil and byproducts would continue under ceilings in effect as of September 1.

Cotton linters may be sold on an adjustable pricing basis by importers, processors and dealers, effective September 4, OPA announced. Authorization was granted pending the completion of a study to determine whether existing ceilings should be raised, and if so, to what extent, OPA added.

Cool weather retarded development of the cotton crop last week. Crop made fair progress in the northerly and more eastern portion of the belt, while good progress was noted in the south central areas. Condition in the lower Mississippi Valey was fairly good with some sections in the east central Gulf area reported poor to fair. Crop was reported good in the Carolinas. Drouth in Texas was broken and late crop was benefitted by rains. In Oklahoma cool weather and additional rains improved the crop.

Memphis, Sept. 5.—Cotton crop progressing nicely in this section. Crushing operations scheduled to start between September 20 and October 1. Business was at a standstill last week, with crushers awaiting the clarification ceilings.

Linseed Oil

Business was at a standstill last week and crushers were out the market. Consumers continued to seek supplies, with little, if any success. Production is the East was practically shutdown, because of the lack of seed.

Crushers awaited action by OPA for the establishment of new ceilings on flaxseed, which were suspended until September 9. It was expected that a decision would be announced during the weekend or early this week. The suspension of flaxseed by OPA was taken to permit the Department of Agriculture to determine the increase over June 30 ceilings, that may be deemed necessary to encourage greater production of linseed oil and byproducts. OPA explained that the June 30 ceiling of $3.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Minneapolis, did not reflect the removal of subsidy payments.

Advices for Winnipeg stated that the flaxseed crop was estimated at 8,400,000 bushels in the Prairie Provinces based on crop conditions reported August 22.

Mexican flaxseed crop for 1946 is forecast at 1,181,000 bushels. Production in the Sonora and Mexicali areas of Lower California, which is primarily intended for export is estimated at 400,000 bushels.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Crushers were expecting an adjustment in the oil price to somewhere more in line with the current price on flaxseed, pointing out that oil prices in the world are far higher than those quoted under our present OPA ceiling. Production rate of Minneapolis and interior Northwest mills continued to move higher, and now running nearly 75 percent of capacity. Heavy oil shipments during the week were explained by the fact that crushers were moving production into storage positions all over the country in anticipation of distribution at some later date when prices are more favorable.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	5,400,000	4,500,000
Since Sept. 1	311,130,000	258,410,000

Flaxseed—Trading was slow, with crushers waiting the change in the flaxseed ceiling.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Trading in flaxseed came to an absolute stop on Tuesday as new ceilings were to have been applied and it was discovered that the OPA had not completed revision of ceiling prices. On Wednesday crushers went back to work on the available seed supplies paying $4.00 for the spot offerings and $4.00 per bushel—or legal ceiling at time of arrival on seed on a to arrive basis. Receipts of flax continued to hold at a fairly high level, nearly 2,000,000 bushels arriving for the week. Of this amount approximately 50 percent came in by truck while the remainder arrived in boxcars.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	923,100	2,236,000	185,300	150,000
Since Sept. 1	24,125,100	13,882,000	5,172,030	2,415,000

Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.—No flaxseed shipments were made last week. Visible supply was indicated at 3,150,000 bushels.

London, Sept. 6.—Linseed oil, spot, advanced to 125s.

Hull, Sept. 6.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, September; Calcutta, £37 nominal, September; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Another strike which shut down two plants for more than three months was settled last week. Production was scheduled to resume this week, but the producer was not expected to be in a position to offer oil for at least a week or ten days. Consuming demand continued heavy and was unsatisfied, owing to the scarcity of supplies.

Coconut—Inquiry was keen and the market firm at ceilings. It was reported that soapmakers awaited increases in their quotas in order to absorb the 50,000,000 pounds of coconut oil recently allocated.

Oiticica—Demand continued urgent for all positions. Trading was slow in the absence of supplies on spot and offers for nearby and forward delivery. Future deliveries were quoted nominally at 21⅝c. per pound, drums, carlots landed New York. Reports from Brazil indicated the old crop has been practically sold up and offerings of new crop oil were scanty.

Olive—This market was quiet with holders of high priced oil, refusing to trade at prevailing ceilings, and preferred to wait in the hope of increases in ceilings. Arrivals of 530 drums of oil were noted last week at New York from Syria and were delivered against the exchange quota for refined soybean oil.

Peanut—No trading was noted last week. Peanut crop was reported making excellent progress, but no definite information is yet available as to the amount that will be crushed.

Perilla—Market was bare of this

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba, yellow, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba, yellow, No. 2, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ouricury, crude, 2c. per lb.
Ouricury, refined, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.6	204.6	203.4	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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product and quotations were merely nominal at ceilings.

Rapeseed — Consuming inquiry was fairly active. Scarcity of supplies prevented trading. Market was nominal at the ceiling.

Soybean—Business was slow as producers were reluctant to accept contracts at current ceilings. Inquiry was keen, with active bidding at ceilings.

Tung — Sales of moderate volume were noted at ceilings for prompt and nearby shipment from China. Stocks on the spot were unavailable, and fair quantities for nearby arrivals were cleaned up at ceilings during the week. Trade talk had it that a Florida tungtree grove, about five years old, on which experimentation has been conducted with the government on the new F-99, was on the market for sale.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Sharp reductions in hog receipts occurred last week, following the rollback to new ceilings which were materially lower than decontrolled prices a week ago. Business in greases continued slow and the market was entirely nominal at ceilings. Activity was confined to the delivery against former contracts.

Lard — Scarcity of supplies continued to limit sales to small lots. Producers were out of the market and prices were merely nominal at ceilings. Lard stocks at Chicago totaled 3,544,614 pounds August 31; 3,397,659 pounds, August 15; 3,884,650 pounds, August 1 and 8,325,497 pounds, August 31, last year.

OPA announced ceilings on lard, effective September 1, as follows: Lard, loose 17.30c. per pound; tank cars, delivered within the Chicago and East St. Louis basing point areas and refined lard at 19.05c. per pound in tierces, same basis and ¼c. per pound less for both grades at basing points in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska. Cash lard was placed at 18.30c. per pound, Chicago and futures traded on the Chicago Board of Trade, at the same price.

Tight supply conditions were expected to prevail in this market soon, in view of the decline in cattle receipts. A sharp decrease in receipts at Kansas City last week, caused a partial shutdown of slaughterhouses and this was expected to be reflected at other receiving points. Trading in tallow was practically nil last week with packers and renderers out of the market. Quotations were nominal at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Degras — Withdrawals against contracts were fairly active, while trading was reported light and mainly for actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Grease Oil—Inquiry was fairly active, but trading was quiet as producers were not offering at ceilings.

Oleo Oil—Restoration of price ceilings resulted in the withdrawal of producers from the market. Heretofore, supplies were limited and scored sharp advances above the rolledback ceilings.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices were nominal at ceilings, with sellers not offering. Inquiry was light.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Business was at a standstill last week. Producers refused bids

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at ceilings and refiners were sold up and out the market.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.—Both producers and consumers of menhaden oil await possible developments in the price situation. Ceiling has been rolled backed to 8.9c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. works. Soapmakers and refiners were bidding at the ceiling, with producers not offering. Meanwhile, fishing all along the coast above North Carolina is reported good. The problem of producers at present is the providing of storage facilities.

Sardine—Quiet conditions continued in this market. Producers were not offering and turned down bids by refiners at ceilings.

Los Angeles, Sept. 4.—Inquiry for sardine oil remains excellent, but trading was inactive. Fishing conditions have been good since the start of the season August 1.

Cake and Meal

Maximum markups on babassu, copra, ouricuri, palmkernel and sesame cake and meal became effective September 3, under amendment 2 to supplement 2, FPR 3 as follows: Jobbers $1.25 per ton for deliveries in pool cars and $1.00 per ton for all other deliveries, car door sellers $4.50 per ton for sales or deliveries, wholesalers $3.25 per ton and retailers $7 per ton.

Cottonseed Meal—Crushing of new seed was limited and crushers were not offering. Possibility of an entire absence of offerings of meal may be expected, unless seed prices are substantially increased. At present, the best trade crushers can hope for is to return all meal produced and as a result only limited quantities are expected to move through normal channels during the next few months.

Linseed Meal — While trading was slow in the East, reports from the West indicated a fair volume of business at ceiling, $56 per ton, for immediate shipment.

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Demand for meal at the new $56 price ceiling was brisk and mills were selling a little more freely than expected as production rate for merchandising of meal, which cannot be stored as readily as the oil. Feeders, mixers and feed manufacturers were taking everything available and urging immediate shipment of production.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	7,280,000	5,280,000
Since Sept. 1.....	49,760,000	19,800,000

Peanut Meal — Crushing operation of old crop has ceased. Trading was inactive last week.

Waxes

Beeswax—Price controls on beeswax were automatically removed August 31, because it was lifted from the short supply list. Trading was reported quiet last week. Market, however, was unchanged and steady.

Candelilla — While business was slow, the tone of the market was steadier. Supplies on the spot have been reduced and crude was well held 78c. to 80c. per pound and refined at 80c. to 82c. per pound depending upon quantity.

Carnauba — Trading was indicated as fair last week. Supplies here were not abundant and reflected the strength of the primary markets. Yellow grades on spot were scarce and advanced 2c. per pound. No. 1 yellow was quoted at $2 to $2.03 per pound and No. 2 at $1.98 to $2.01 per pound depending upon quantity. Other grades were steady and unchanged.

Montan — Imports totaled 204 bags at New York last week from London. Interest continued slow. Prices on the spot were unchanged and ranged from 53c. to 56c. per pound, according to quantity.

Ouricury.— Slow demand and increased supplies weakened the spot market. Prices were reduced 2c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 97c. to $1. per pound and refined at $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, according to quantity.

Trade Briefs

Plastifab, Inc., New York, has changed its corporate name to Texta Plastics Corporation.

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, oils, tallow and grease, New York, are moving from 563 Greenwich street to 439 West street. The new telephone numbers will be Chelsea 3-6048-49 and 6050-51.

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4—Horizontal Autoclaves or Retorts, 5' x 11', with two racks each, 30" x 64", good for 30 lbs. pressure.
1—Devine Autoclave or Impregnator 31" x 36" jacketed.
3—Forge Welded Autoclaves 300 PSI 6' x 21'.
1—Fletcher Centrifugal Extractor, 40" x 84", suspended type, rubber covered basket, lead lined steel casing and stainless perforated screen, heavy duty unloader, steel plow.
2—Fletcher Whirlwind, Laundry Type Extractors — 48" Monel Baskets—7½ H.P. motors.
1—Swenson Single Effect Aluminum Evaporator, 38" x 66", with vacuum pump and receiver.
2—Jacketed Mixers, Heavy duty sigma double arms, about 9 gallon capacity.
1—Eimco Vacuum Filter, 4' x 2', with 23 sq. ft. filtering area, complete with receiver, pumps, piping and electrical equipment.
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2—Oliver Filters, 5' x 6', steel construction.
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50—Stokes and Colton Preformers or Tablet Presses, Rotary and Single Punch Models.
7—Colloid Mills—Chemi - Colloid, Eppenbach, Premier and U. S.
10—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Pulverizers Model D—stainless.

Exceptionally large stock on hand—Jacketed Kettles stainless—Copper—all sizes.

2—Copper Storage Tanks—1000 gal. horizontal.
2—Automatic Straight Line Labelers Pneumatic Simplex and weeks—MacDonald Duplex.

●

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Your Surplus Equipment

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CONTINUOUS PICTURES!

If you can't come—look over the following list of Equipment for Sale. If you have IDLE Equipment send us your list today—we need it—Industry needs it—America needs it to PRODUCE!

Special Items from Stock!

ALUMINUM
VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

2—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
2—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
28—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ¼" PLATE.

CRYSTALLIZERS
VACUUM PAN DRYERS

3—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum Pan Dryers or Crystallisers—also two of atmospheric type, same size, also jacketed and agitated—300 gallons capacity—cast iron—jackets cast integral with shells.
5—Swenson-Walker Continuous Steel Jacketed Crystallizers, Mixers or Dryers, each made up of four 24"x26"x10' long sections with heavy spiral ribbon agitators. Each unit with worm gear speed reducer.

1—Colton No. 14 FULLY AUTOMATIC TUBE FILLER, Closer and Clipping Machine.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER, and CLIP FASTENER.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
1—W & P MIXER, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 15, style VI, type BE, equipped with sigma blades.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.

GEAR REDUCERS and MIXERS

58—Phila. type HVT, Class 1, size 1100, GEAR REDUCERS, ratio 88 to 1, horsepower 16.7 at 1750 RPM.
37—Phila. MOTO-REDUCERS, with 2 HP 2 speed, totally enclosed, fan cooled and explosion-proof motors. Vertical; Output speed 87 and 29 RPM at HP 2/.67.
14—Eastern Engrg. Vertical MIXERS, 3 HP, enclosed fan-cooled motors, output speed 225 RPM.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant

6—Copper Steam Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 200 and 100 gal.
4—All Copper Vacuum Pans, 275 gal., 250 gal., 60 gal., 50 gal., with Condensers.
3—Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans, 60 gal. and 25 gal.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
3—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
2—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 6'x35'.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6'x60'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
3—5'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—6'x28' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
2—Rotary Cutters, Robinson and Howes, 24", 30" blades.
1—Dopp 500 gallon jacketed KETTLE.
1—J. H. Day auger FILLER, motor driven; 2-Stokes auger.
42—150 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.
Approximately 1,000 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Raymond PULVERIZERS — 4-Roll High Side; Nos. 00, 0000, 45, 55 and 70.
7—Hardinge CONICAL MILLS: 3'x 30", 6'x36", 3'x8", silex lined; 8'x36", 6'x22", 5'x22" and 3'x8", iron lined.
6—ATTRITION MILLS, Bauer and Robinson, 22", 24", 30", 36"—motor driven.
12—Vibrating SCREENS: four 3'x6' Sturtevant 2-deck all-enclosed; six 3'x5', 4'x5' 1-deck Tyler Hummers; Abbe No. 2 Bluterges.
1—Size 42" Vertical ROCK EMERY MILL, Shop No. 1108, Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, with enclosed silent chain drive and 40 HP 3-60-440 motor.

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IN STOCK!

1—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machine, DDS2, 13/16" dia.
7—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machine, D3 and D4, 31/32" dia.
10—Colton, Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machines, up to 2½".
1—Mulford Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1¼" dia.

1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, motor driven.
2—American 16"x40" Three Roll Mills, 20 HP motors.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing Style "D" Limited Mill.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 2'x8".
3—Pebble Mills, 100, 150 gal.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Day 18" Ointment Mill.
3—Jay Bee Hammer Mills, 20 to 40 HP.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 18H, 5 HP.

1—Lab. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with condenser.
2—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1½'x3½', 4'x15'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.
1—6'x27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24"x20", 48"x40". 5'x6'.
5—Rotary Dryers, 6'x18', 4½'x35', 6'x35', 5½'x40', 7'x45', 7½'x65', 10'x90'.
1—7½'x130' Rotary Kiln.

1—12"x12" C. I. Filter Press, washing type, closed delivery.
1—18"x18" C. I. Filter Press, washing type, closed delivery.
2—Lab. No. 49 Vallez Filters.
2—American 4' 4 Disc and 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filters.
6—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Hopper Dewaterers, New.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 36".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".

4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Pressurtite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, 15 HP motor driven.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, steel basket.

1—Pfaudler Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 100, 150, 300 gal. New.
10—Brand New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100, 200, 300, 500 gal.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agte. Kettles, 100, 125, 200 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
1—Zaremba Copper Evaporator, 500 sq. ft. vert. tubes.
5—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 2', 4', 6', 7'.
5—Evaporators, single & quadruple effect, 500 to 10,000 sq. ft.

8—Tyler Ro-Tap Sieve Shakers.
3—Abbe Blutergess Sifters.
3—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
9—Gyro Sifters, 20" x 48".

6—¼ to ½ HP Portable Electric Mixers, explosion proof motors.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Mixer.
12—Powder Mixers, 1,200 to 2,000 lb.
2—Readco 100 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers.
5—Day, W. & P. Double Arm Mixers, 10 to 75 gal.
3—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jacketed double arm mixers, hydraulic tilt.
3—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jacketed double arm mixers, hydraulic tilt.

3—New auger type powder fillers.
2—Knapp Automatic Can Labelers.
1—Filler Machine 4 Spout Filler.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, National Labelers.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing.

1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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SUPPLYING YOUR NEEDS

2—Kent 3 roller water cooled mill 12x30" MD.
3—U. S. and Karl Kiefer 60 and 72 spout bottle washers.
2—Tolhursts 32" and 42" extractors.
1—Blaw Knox 125 gallon jacketed autoclave.
1—Blaw Knox 200 gallon gas fired autoclave.
3—O-J Labelers.
1—Weeks McDonald back and front labeler.
2—150 and 250 gallon copper stills.
5—U. S. Ertel and Alsop syphon fillers.
2—M & S 4 and 6 stage can fillers.
10—Copper kettles from 40 to 250 gallons.
1—U. S. 350 cup washer and dryer.
1—Scott auto. weigher from 1 to 25 lbs. complete with elevators.
5—New 1,000 to 2,000 lb. dry powder mixers.
1—J. H. Day 170 gallon jkt. mixer.
1—Ingersoll Rand pump type 3RUL3 with exp. proof motor.
1—John Ayres tablet counter.
1—50 gallon high pressure autoclave.
1—30 gallon pebble mill.
1—Abbe 58 gallon pebble mill—like new.

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Chemical & Process Machinery Corp
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11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P. Motor Driven.
2—Batteries (6 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80'x45' Rot. Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 8'x 10' and 5'x6'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 2'x8" Conical Ball Mill.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif Air Separator, motor driven.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—W. & P. 9 gal Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. motor.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, 2 H.P.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—6 spt. gravity Bottle Fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec
4—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
500-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—300 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—4,000 gal. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Stokes No. 149B, 9"x9" Vac. Pump.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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1—J.H. Day 16"x 40" Three Roller Mill—Slow Speed.

1—Lehman 12"x 30" Three Roller Mill—High Speed.

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3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 4 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—6 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

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W. & P., Day Cincinnatus and Imperial Type Mixers; Hottman Paragon, Read, Single and Double Arm from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.
Elgin 24 spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
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Mullers or Chasers 2 ft. to 6 ft. sizes.
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U. S. Bottlers C-10 and A-6 Acme Fillers.
Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles with and without Agitators.
Read, and Century Vertical Mixers, M.D.
Johnson and Oliver Sweetland Filter Presses.
Copper Stills and Vacuum Pans.
Huhn Rotary Continuous Dryers.
Schutz O'Neill Rotex, and Allis-Chalmers Lowhead Sifters.
Package Machinery Co., Johnson, Miller, all types of Wrapping, Packaging and Cartoning Equipment. (Please submit Samples of your Item with Your Inquiry.)

ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE. WRITE OR WIRE COLLECT FOR DETAILS AND PRICES. SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULAR!

Union Standard Equipment Co.
312-322 Lafayette Street
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Humble Oil Scientific Lectures Underway

Dr. C. C. Price, of the University of Notre Dame, has completed the first in an annual series of scientific lectures recently inaugurated by Humble Oil & Refining Company, an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), at Standard's Baytown refinery. Dr. Price's subject was "High Polymer Chemistry". The series is known as "Humble Lectures in Science" and is designed to keep technical and research division personnel abreast of the latest developments.

Among the nation's scientists and educators who will follow Dr. Price in the 1946-47 series are Dr. E. R. Gilliland, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose subject is "Transference of Processes from Small to Large Scale"; Dr. R. C. Fuson, of the University of Illinois, who will present "Advanced Topics in Hydrocarbon Chemistry" and Dr. K. S. Pitzer, of the University of California, who will lecture on "Spectra as Related to Structure and Thermodynamic Properties of Molecules".

MACHINERY OFFERINGS

YOURS NOW!

1—SPERRY Cast Iron Filter Press—24"—open delivery.
3—Copper Basket Extractors, 26" to 40" dia.
1—SPERRY 18" Wood Filter Press, 10 chambers.
1—DEVINE No. 9 Vacuum Shelf Dryer—13 shelves 40"x43", complete with Vacuum Pump and Surface Condenser.
1—BUFFALO Foundry Bronze Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer—20 gal. capacity.
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer—½ gal. capacity.
1—J. H. DAY 30 gal. "GIANT" Jacketed Mixer.
1—J. H. DAY 20 gal. "Brighton" Mixer.
1—ROSS 8 gal. Pony Mixer MD.
1—ROSS 1,000 lb. Dry Powder Mixer.
1—F. J. STOKES Rotary "D" Tablet Machine MD.
1—COLTON No. 4½ Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1½" dia.
40—Jacketed 80 gal. Aluminum Kettles.

What have you for sale?

Send for Bulletin SA-7

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
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GRamercy 5-6680

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

3—Aluminum Welded Tanks, ¼" No. 28H Aluminum, sizes: 6' O.D., 12' long; 5'6" O.D., 8' long; 5' O.D., 8' long.

2—Micro Pulverizers, No. 2 SI; No. 2 TH.
1—Sprout & Waldron 3-High Roller Mill, 9"x24".
1—Raymond 2-Roll High Side Mill.
1—Hurrell Homogenizer, Type 14, with 30 HP Motor.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 2½ Rotary Cutter.
1—Jeffrey Pulverizer, Type A, 24"x18".
2—Sprout & Waldron Bragging Machines, Monarch Style V Packer.
1—Pneumatic Weigher & Packer for 50-lb. Bags.

Send for Our "GELB NEWS RECORD"

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
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FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals capacity; 2 100 gal.
Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless.
Copper Tank with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
2—International Centrifuges, size 3, Type FS, Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
10—new Sharpless Oil Purifiers.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" suc., 2" disch. (new).
Stainless Steel, Milton-Roy, Pumps (new) with G.E. Explosion-Proof Motors.

SPECIAL
20—new Sterilizers or Pressure Cookers, 18"x18", with 3-burner gasoline stoves.

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London firm with good contacts to manufacturers, wholesalers and multiple stores well experienced in the chemical line is open to represent first class American producers desirous of doing business in Gt. Britain and on the Continent; would also act as buying agents. Write in first instance to Box No. 233, c/o Dawsons, 129, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, London, England.

BUSINESS WANTED

Will buy: Prescription items or entire establishments, large or small. Give name of product, number of detail men employed if any, size of mailing list and sample of advertising literature in first letter. All information will be kept in strict confidence. Write to F. L. Fuges, Attorney, 2002 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia 9, Pa.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: Sharples 4-A super centrifuge for clarifying. Bowl speed 1900 RPM. Complete with 1 H.P. 220/440 volt motor. Used six months. Excellent condition. George A. Breon & Company, 2000 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

For Sale: slightly used four eyed closed delivery washing type 24 in. square aluminum filter press, with 18 plates and a set of stainless steel perforated screens all in perfect condition. OPD 987.

Straight line, semi-automatic, vacuum filling machines, adjustable from an ounce to a gallon, now available for immediate delivery direct from the manufacturer. Call or write Packer Machinery Company, 30 Irving Place, New York 3, N. Y. Tel. Gramercy 5-8223.

For Sale: One 3 Roll Mill, 16 x 40 water cooled, clutch engaged belt drive. Brassington guides. Twin Paste Mixers, 50 gallon, belt driven, individually clutched. OPD 993.

For Sale: Tank trailer, 1939 GMC, 3,000 gallon capacity, good condition. All reasonable offers considered. Velveray Corporation, 18 Pocasset Street, Fall River, Mass.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Lab. model centrifuge, stainless steel, 50,000 rmp, electric drive, with or without motor. Tel. H. Ohl, Cortlandt 7-1970.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Can use spare time on Rubber or Plastic Rolls for Molding Powders. We will supply our own Resins. Looking for permanent arrangement. OPD 974.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 986.

FOR SALE

Approximately 1,000,000 plastic shaker type spouts (Thermo Plastic). Size: 24 mm. Color: Black. Special feature: Beneath easily removable friction-fit reseal cap there is a break-off tip. Closure is specially designed to assure non-leaking of contents. Suitable for shampoos, hair tonic, bitters, etc. Samples will be mailed postpaid on request. OPD 983.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Canadian Fir Oil. Present offering up to 1,200 lbs. per month in 400 lbs. drums. Reasonable offer would be accepted for this whole exportable surplus production on one-year contract. Canada Distribution Co., P. O. Box 1093, Place D'Armes, Montreal, Canada.

Available: 2,300 tons 325 mesh ground talc product seventeen parts talc, one part bentonite in 4½ pound paper bags and 45 pound cartons. Details and sample upon request. Also tonnage ground mica for plastics. OPD 992.

Folia Digitalis lanata: 7,000 pounds dry leaves $1.40 per one keg f.o.b. Antwerp or Rotterdam. Could be divided in smaller lots. Samples on request. Overseas Mercantile Co., Inc., 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 966.

Wanted—Any amount hide glue in granulated form from 180 gramme test and up. OPD 982.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 994.

PLANT WANTED

Partnership in or lease or purchase of a chemical plant desired by chemist of long industrial experience. OPD 953.

POSITIONS VACANT

Salesman for old established firm selling spices and edible seeds. We furnish transportation and pay all traveling expenses. Starting salary $3,500 per year. Good chance for advancement. No previous experience in our lines required. Confidential. OPD 952.

Pharmaceutical production manager: Southern California ethical pharmaceutical firm requires pharmacy graduate with adequate manufacturing experience in general line of products. Good future. In reply outline education, experience, and salary desired. All replies confidential. OPD 975.

Lacquer and synthetic chemist for well established company. Able to formulate and develop new products. Real future for experienced capable man. Write or phone. Standard Coating Company, 455 Broad Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. Chickering 4-4330.

POSITIONS WANTED

Organic chemist, Ph.D., with 12 years experience in developmental research and successful record in conducting new processes for fine and heavy organic chemicals from laboratory through pilot plant into commercial production, desires responsible position with progressive organization. Age, 36; married. OPD 956.

Chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists, biologists and pharmacologists, and for executives and production managers in the chemical and related industries, phone COrtland 7-9650 or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Position wanted by chemical engineer where seventeen years of experience in formulation and production of lacquer and enamels may be used to full advantage. Plant superintendent or technical director type. OPD 989.

Qualified buyer with ten years of intensive experience in the fields of laboratory equipment and chemicals, wishes to become associated with export-import organization. Graduate chemical engineer, Pratt Institute, 1934. OPD 990.

Chemist, B.S., one year graduate work in biochemistry, desires laboratory research position with firm in metropolitan area or in commuting distance. Veteran. Working for M. S. Salary no object. OPD 991.

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Petroleum Waste Deplored by Fell

H. B. Fell, executive vice-president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, last week warned that the current supply of petroleum and its products is far in excess of consumptive demand.

He pointed out that stocks of all oils increased at the average rate of 407,000 barrels a day for the five weeks ended August 24, and emphasized that unnecessary above-ground stocks create waste. During the first year of peace, he declared, above-ground stocks have increased about 37,000,000 barrels, notwithstanding that demand has declined.

Stocks levels, Mr. Fell admitted, were low at the close of the war and some increases were justified, but he felt that recent increases are unnecessary and wasteful.

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303 Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

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130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

Herbert Waterman
2100 Roselin Pl., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

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Warren Oil Takes Over Henaghan & Hanlon, Inc.

All oil operations of Henaghan & Hanlon Inc., has been taken over by the Warren Oil Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla. J. H. Boyle will be president of Warren Oil, and will continue as vice-president of Warren Petroleum in charge of the crude oil division.

Humble Oil to Build Solvent Dewaxing Plant

The Humble Oil & Refining Company has contracted for the construction of a 4,600-barrel-a-day solvent dewaxing plant at Baytown, Tex. The plant is planned for operation in 1947.

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Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has named Clinton S. Tyler manager of the newly-organized rivers division of the marine sales department. He formerly was marine representative for the Great Lakes marine division.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has awarded a contract to the Turner Construction Corporation for the new chemical and physical research laboratory at its Paulsboro, N. J., refinery. It is expected to be completed within a year.

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